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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi.

VOL. XXXV NO. 113 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1947. Price: 2 Annas

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LORD LISTOWEL TO VISIT INDIA?

Huge Fall In Wheat Crop

India Facing Difficult Food Situation

NEW DELHI, May 12. (A.P.I.): Wheat eating areas in India are likely to be hard hit this year owing to considerable reduction in the wheat yield. The years wheat production has fallen by a million ton compared to last year due to widespread rust during the last six weeks and drought at the time of sowing which resulted in smaller acreage. Already wheat ration has been appreciably reduced in certain parts of Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras, Bengal etc. There has been a constant reduction in the wheat quota even in strictly wheat-eating areas and a corresponding increase in the distribution of other substitutes.

Rice eating areas will be better off now that this year's crop has yielded a million ton over and above last year's production.

CALCUTTA MAYOR OFF HIS CHAIR!

League Councillor Breaks Corporation Meeting

CALCUTTA, May 12 (API): Today's special adjourned meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to consider a resolution demanding the partition of Bengal and dissolution of the League Ministry commenced in a tense atmosphere. Policemen were posted both inside and outside the Central Municipal building. According to a previous decision of the Corporation no visitors were allowed in the public gallery.

When the meeting started, a resolution was moved by the Mayor, Mr. S. C. Roy-Choudhury condoling the death of Mr. Justice Khundkhar as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The House decided by a majority of votes to adjourn the meeting for ten minutes. During the ten minutes recess and just before reassembly of the meeting, a Muslim League Councillor, Mr. S. M. Taffique, occupied the Chair. When the Mayor entered the Chamber, he found that the Chair had already been occupied by Mr. Taffique.

Standing on the dais, the Mayor said that he found that the meeting had gone to disorder, stating that it was a disgraceful thing and that he would not continue the meeting with Mr. Taffique in the Chair. The Mayor adjourned the meeting till tomorrow at a district office of the Corporation situated in the Northern part of the city.

When the Mayor was adjourned the meeting, a number of unauthorised visitors and Muslim youngmen entered the meeting chamber and took up a position in the Muslim League benches raised slogans "Muslim League Zindabad" and there was also thumping of tables by Muslim League Councillors. The meeting thereafter terminated. The unauthorised visitors and Muslim youngmen remained in the Chamber for some time thereafter.

STOP PRESS

VICEROY YIELDS.
(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, May 12: News from Simla is decidedly more reasuring and better this afternoon. Pt. Nehru's stay with the Viceroy, it appears, has turned the tables and been of definite advantage. Lord Mountbatten, according to reports, has seen the strength behind the demand for partition of Bengal and has withdrawn his objection to it. Principal Differences, have been ironed out and problems now facing the Viceroy and the British Cabinet are now more of details than of substance.

Preparation For Last Act In Transfer Drama

WHY VICEROY'S CONFERENCE WAS POSTPONED

Present Situation Fraught With 'Grave Dangers'

LONDON, May 12. (U.P.A.): The postponement of the Indian Round Table conference from May 17 to June 2 is believed in political quarters to be connected with a visit to India by Lord Listowel, Secretary of State for India. Official confirmation of this theory is unobtainable at the moment.

DANGER OF CIVIL WAR

Responsible quarters here consider the present India situation to be fraught with "grave danger", contending that neither Pakistan as Jinnah demands nor a truncated Pakistan as reluctantly conceded by Congress eliminates in any way the dangers of civil war.

The United Press of America understands that Mountbatten stressed this point in his first report to the British Cabinet conveyed through Lord Ismay's London Mission.

WHY DELHI TALKS WERE POSTPONED

LONDON, May 12 (Reuter): Authoritative London quarters tonight confirmed that the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten's postponement of his Conference with Indian Political leaders from next Saturday to June 2 was to make certain that any announcement arising from the Conference would be made simultaneously in the British Parliament and New Delhi. As Parliament adjourns for the Whitsuntide recess next week, there was no guarantee that, had the Conference been held on the original date such a simultaneous announcement would have been possible, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

Presumably with Indian considerations primarily in mind the Viceroy originally intended to summon a Conference of political leaders for Saturday in order to put before them a plan by which Britain suggests that transfer of power to Indian hands may be expedited. Lord Mountbatten is known to attach considerable importance to speediest procedure. Political quarters assume that following the original announcement, there were exchanges between the Viceroy and the British Cabinet which pointed to the clear desirability of postponement in order to ensure a simultaneous announcement of the result of the Conference in Parliament and India.

NO PROTRACTED AFFAIR

Though the forthcoming Conference is not expected to be a protracted affair, the timing, had it opened on Saturday, would have been so close that any considerable delay might have made an announcement impossible before Parliament rose. The postponed Conference is called for June 2—which is one day before the date on which Parliament is expected to reassemble after the Whitsuntide recess.

Observers here will be surprised if the Conference occupies any length of time. Indian leaders have been in constant touch with the Viceroy during the past few weeks and doubtless have some idea of what he may propose for speeding of the final constitutional processes before transfer of power. In such circumstances, the leaders might well arrive at the Conference with their minds prepared to react fairly quickly to the propositions put forward.

It is pointed out that discussions on the Viceroy's report are still proceeding in London between General Lord Ismay, the Viceroy's Chief of Staff, and Cabinet India experts and that indeed what may be the key meeting takes place at Downing Street under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister tonight.

PROPOSED NEW MOVES

The Cabinet meeting tomorrow, which may be attended by Lord Ismay, is expected to give its approval to the new moves now proposed and according to the present plan, Lord Ismay will leave London for Delhi on Wednesday. It may be assumed that by the time of the postponed Conference, the Viceroy and the Cabinet alike will have a very clear-cut idea as to the terms of the announcement to be made. Informed quarters emphasise that the new Conference should not be expected to produce some new constitutional scheme for India.

They say that there is no likelihood of this. The principle still stands that India's representative will have to take the decision as to the shape of their constitutional future. At the same time, the situation is such that Britain recognises the need for a lead with regard to the procedure which will assist India's representatives to come to a decision on the fundamental approach to a solution of their own problems. It It seems clear that the British Government still pins some faith on the possibilities of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

IF LEAGUE REJECTS CABINET PLAN?

NEW DELHI, May 12. (A.P.I.): A final effort to make the Indian political parties to accept the Cabinet Mission's plan for a United India in terms of the State Paper of May 16, 1946, it is believed will be made by Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy of India, when he meets the Indian political leaders in conference on June two. If the Muslim League finally rejects the Cabinet Mission's plan, then H.M.G. will announce their decision to agree to a division of India.

The postponement of the Leaders' Conference, according to one source was due to Parliamentary procedure insisted upon by the Opposition. According to one source a last-minute exchange of telegrams between London and Simla took place as a result of which the decision to postpone the conference was taken.

This decision, of course, came as a surprise to political circles in Delhi.

FINAL ACT IN DRAMA.

The leaders conference on June 2 will, therefore, be almost the final act in the drama of India's political advance to full freedom. While H.M.G. are fully conscious of the necessity of prompt and immediate action needed to meet the explosive situation in India, they are reported to have felt that a fortnight's postponement of the announcement of their final decision would enable them to complete the picture and present a blueprint. Therefore, it is pointed out a postponement by a fortnight to fill in the picture was considered worthwhile particularly as such an interval will enable the authorities to provide for all possible eventualities.

It will be recalled that Mr. Attlee's statement of February 20, while setting out June 1948 as the final date for complete transference of power to Indian hands, did not rule out the earlier transfer of power should such transfer become necessary or possible. Political quarters believe that Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy and his advisers, as a result of their intensive study of the situation in India,

(Continued on page 5)

Lord Ismay Delayed In London

LONDON, May 12. (Reuter): "Reuter" learned to-night that Lord Ismay, Viceroy's Chief of Staff, contrary to earlier reports, is not leaving for India on Wednesday, but has postponed his departure. The reason for postponement is not at present known.

SUHRAWARDY SEES MAHATMA AGAIN

Talks Held In "a Friendly Atmosphere"

CALCUTTA, May 12. (A.P.I.): The Bengal Premier Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy again met Mahatma Gandhi at Sodepur Ashram today and remained with him for about an hour. The Finance Minister Mr. Mohammad Ali and Mr. Abul Hashim, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Muslim League were present during the discussion.

Mr. Suhrawardy declined to say anything about his talks with Mahatma Gandhi today which he said were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Mr. Suhrawardy replied in the negative when asked if he was seeing Mahatma Gandhi again.

MAHATMA CONDEMNS GOONDAISM

Mahatma Gandhi observed his day of silence today. In a written message to the prayer gathering he said: "The thought that is uppermost in my mind today is now to combat the goonda rule that seems to be fast enveloping us. This I say of all India, perhaps it is true more or less of the whole world. Let the Hindus not deceive themselves with the belief that all is well with the Hindus. As a devout Hindu that I claim to be, I wish to affirm that we Hindus will be living in a fool's paradise if we harboured any such thought. Goondism is no preparation for king the place of foreign rule. The roughtless interference at prayer meetings is not a small symptom of the disease I am describing.

"Intolerance is a form of goondaism. It is no less disgraceful than the savagery which we see announced in the daily press. Let all political workers, be they Hindus, Muslims or any other, ponder well over what is happening before their eyes. Let it not be said by the future generation that we were trying to learn how to lose the liberty before it was even gained. I would ask all the school masters of India that, now that they are no longer under the observation of the foreign masters, they should recognise their true function even at the risk of their lives to give the right bent to the mind of those whom it is their proud privilege to mould".

Work For Undivided Bengal

Mahatma Clears Doubts At Prayer Meeting

CALCUTTA, May 11. (A. P. I.): Addressing his prayer gathering at Sodepur Ashram this evening, Mahatma Gandhi said that he had the privilege of receiving Sahib (Mr. Suhrawardy) at Sodepur. He had wished to go to the latter's house, but he would not let him go to his place. He had no information to give on the interview save that he had to repeat what he had said yesterday.

Mahatma Gandhi then addressed himself to the two questions put to him at the prayer meeting. The first was "you have advised us to work for an Undivided Bengal. But can there be an undivided Bengal with a Divided India? What can we do to preserve a United Bengal in a United India?"

The answer was that if what he had said was well understood, it followed that nothing could happen without the joint wish of both Hindus and Muslims. If a third party was not to decide their fate it could only be decided by their joint will. And there was no question as yet of Divided India. If the distant events unfortunately did come to pass, the joint and free will of Hindu and Muslim Bengalis would decide which of these divisions to join.

The second question was "The British have not yet quitted. Should not that be our first demand? Can we not wait to settle matters between ourselves after power is really transferred to the Indian people?"

This question really did not arise. For when the whole of Bengal had one united mind, it was irrelevant whether it was expressed today or after British power had actually withdrawn.

DALTON'S STATEMENT REFLECTS GOVT. POLICY

Attlee Refers To Anglo-American Financial Agreement

LONDON, May 12 (Reuter): The Chancellor of the Exchequer Dr. Hugh Dalton's statement on May 8 that mass war debts nominally owed by Britain must be very substantially scaled down represents British Government policy, Prime Minister, Clement Attlee made it clear in a parliamentary reply today.

Asked by Colonel Crosthwaite Eyre (Conservative) if Dr. Dalton's speech regarding sterling balances represents the Government's policy, Mr. Attlee replied: "Yes, there is nothing new in this policy which so far as the sterling area countries are concerned, was set out in Article 10 of the Anglo-American Financial Agreement approved by Parliament on December 13, 1945.

NEW KINDS OF COACHES for different classes built specially for the Government of India are seen exhibited at the Victoria Terminus.

Socialist Workers To Follow Wait And Watch Policy

Attitude Towards I.N.T.U.C. To Be Finalised At Delhi: Jaiprakash Announces New Labour Bureau

BOMBAY, Monday.

The informal conference of Indian Socialist workers from different provinces after a two-day session in Bombay tentatively decided to follow a "wait and watch" policy in regard to the recently formed Indian National Trade Union Congress.

FINAL DECISION AT DELHI

The final decision will be taken by the Party at the National Executive meeting to be held on May 27 at New Delhi.

At yesterday's session in Bombay, it is learnt, the Party had invited prominent non-Communist Trade Union leaders Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. N. Y. Phadke, Assistant Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C. and Mr. Dinker Desai Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, who attended the Conference, it is gathered, opposed the formation of the rival labour organisation. Mr. S. S. Kavlekar, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union also attended today's meeting by a special invitation.

NO JOINING HANDS

The concensus of opinion among the Socialists it is understood, is definitely against joining hands with the I.N.T.U.C. They point out that ideologically, they stand poles apart from the Gandhiites, secondly they vehemently oppose compulsory arbitration. Thirdly they are suspicious about Government-sponsored trade unionism Lastly, they opine that the Muslim workers will be against flocking under the Tricolour. All the same, the Socialists are one with the Rightists in their attitude towards the Communists They want to isolate the Communists and exterminate them root and branch from the working-class movement.

The "Chronicle" reliably gathers, that though the majority is against the I.N.T.U.C., continuous attempts are being made in many quarters to get the Socialist Party into the I.N.T.U.C. A few days ago, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda conferred with Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan and Mr. Asoka Mehta. The U.P. Socialists have already expressed their readiness to join the new labour organisation.

JAIPRAKASH'S OPINION

Giving the official Socialist opinion, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said that tentatively the Party had decided not to join the I.N.T.U.C. and to quit the A.I.T.U.C. The Party would set up a Labour Bureau to co-ordinate the activities of the Socialist trade unions.

When asked whether the Party intended to start a rival labour organisation, Mr. Jai Prakash said, "We may; it all depends on the future situation.

JAIPRAKASH NARAIN addressing the workers at the Nardulla Tank Maidan on last Sunday.

All Power To Interim Govt.

London Indians Plan "Quit" Demonstrations

LONDON, May 12. (U.P.A.): Gupta, member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and a prominent Congress leader who is visiting here, told Indian students yesterday—after a conference with Crippe—that in his, (Gupta's) view, "the Labour Government's only course is to transfer all power to the Interim Government". He told the students that in his opinion the present Interim Government as constituted today and without a Viceroy should form the "Provisional Government".

This view impressed the students; together with other Indian residents here they have decided to demonstrate in the streets of London with the slogans "All power to the Interim Government now" and "Britain must depart from the whole of India, including the Native States".

The view is more and more heard that the only solution to Indian crisis is the Cabinet Mission plan which was more or less accepted by both Congress and the Muslim League.

DEAN ACHESON RESIGNS

Lovett Appointed New U. S. Under-Secretary

WASHINGTON, May 12. (A.P.A.): Dean Acheson, U. S. Under-Secretary of State, has resigned and President Truman has appointed Robert A. Lovett, former Under-Secretary for War (Air), to replace him.

Lovett is a New York banker. In disclosing the changes, the White House made public a letter to Acheson from the President in which Truman spoke of his "great regret" that "I cannot again ask you to put aside your desire to return to private life."

Acheson has for some time sought to return to his private law practice.

According to the "Reuter" Mr. Acheson will remain in office upto June 30. President Truman, accepting his resignation, wrote: "You have been the type of efficient public servant whose withdrawal from public life at any time would be a loss to the nation". He recalled that Mr. Acheson over two years ago expressed a desire to return to private life and had remained at the State Department only upon urging of the President.

SWISS HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

Climbing Operation In First Week Of June

KARACHI, May 12. (A.P.I.): Members of the Swiss Himalayan expedition who arrived in Karachi on May 10 propose to start the action climbing operation in the first week of June. One group, which is leading an attack on Mount Gangotri, is planning to reach Chavkhamba, 7,138 metres high with two or three intermediary bases. The group will leave for Dehra Dun within two days and is led by Mr. Andre Roch, who has participated in two previous Himalayan expeditions.

The other group, led by a British expert Mr. W. Tilman, is planning to attack Mount Karakoram.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.
NEW YORK, May 12.

Previous Closing	29.36
Today's Opening	29.31
difference	—5
Today's Closing	29.19
difference	—17

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, May 12.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
Anaconda Copper Mining $36.5/8.
General Motors 857-1/8.
United States Steel Common $57-7/8.
United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Registered C.P.W.D. Electrical Contractors for the work of Electrification of Hangars in Santacruz Airfield, Bombay. The wiring is proposed in conduit system. The total cost of the work is Rs. 19,000/- approximately. The tender will be received up to 2 P.M. on the 25th May 1947. Copies of tender documents can be had from the undersigned on payment of a fee of Rupees Five only and on furnishing proof that they are on the approved list of C.P.W.D. Contractors.

(Sd) A. J. RAJU,
Electrical Engineer.

Bombay Aviation Electrical Division, Central P.W.D.
Dated the 7th May 1947.
Exchange Building, Ground Floor, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(3479)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, on Tuesday, the 10th day of June 1947, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at which the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution:—

Resolved that pursuant to Article 59 of the Company's Articles of Association the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 3,90,00,000 (divided into 600,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid and 180,000 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid) to Rs. 3,00,00,000 (divided into 600,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid) and that such reduction be effected by payment off of the 180,000 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares (the capital represented thereby being in excess of the wants of the Company) and that such 180,000 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares be wholly extinguished.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1947.
By Order of the Board,
H. C. ITALIA,
Secretary.

3521

WANTED

Central P.W.D., Aviation Electrical Division,
Exchange Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay

APPLICATIONS are invited from all communities for the following posts:—

1. (a) Accounts Clerk at Bombay in the time scale of Rs. 55-5-80.
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2. Correspondence Clerk at Bombay in the time scale of 55-5-80.
3. Tracer-Draftsman at Bombay in the time scale of 40-5/2-90. (A Diploma holder in Engineering will be started on Rs. 70/- P.M. in the same scale.

The applicants should state their age, community, educational qualifications, technical qualifications and special qualifications, like typewriting and stenography and submit their applications to the undersigned on or before 20-5-47. Scheduled Caste and Muslim candidates will be preferred.

The pay is likely to be revised in accordance with the findings of the Pay Commission.

(Sd.) A. J. RAJU,
Electrical Engineer, C.P.W.D.,
Aviation Electrical Division,
Bombay.

3516

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF FORDS, CHEVROLETS, MOTOR CARS, AEROPLANES, JEEPS, FERROUS AND NON-FERROUS SCRAPS, ETC.

By order of the Regional Disposals Commissioner, M/s. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Friday, May 16, 1947, at 10 A.M. (S.T.) at R.A.F. Santa Cruz, big lot of motor-cars, jeeps, aeroplanes, ferrous and non-ferrous scraps, etc.

25% deposit, balance and Sales Tax to be paid within 7 days, and delivery within 21 days or goods and cash will be forfeited.

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AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the Intestate and Unclaimed properties such as:—

Jewellery, Old and New Clothes, Utensils, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

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MR. G. D. BIRLA SUGGESTS PROGRAMME FOR PERIOD OF TRUCE

Call To Utilise Country's Resources And Large Man-Power "Peacefully And Energetically"

On account of the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, Mr. G. D. Birla, his speech was circulated to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on Friday, the 18th April, 1947.

The figures of the Balance Sheet reveal a substantial progress under every head of business. Deposits have increased from Rs. 23.89 crores to Rs. 32.02 crores—a rise of 34% against a general increase of 11.4% of that of all the Scheduled Banks. Cash and bank balances have improved by Rs. 62 lakhs and form 16.6% of deposits which is greater than similar figure of 11.1% for the Scheduled Banks. Investments stand at Rs. 14.51 crores and advance at Rs. 13.06 crores. The amount of bills is Rs. 3.35 crores. Total of cash, investments and bills exceeds the figure of demand deposits and form 72.4% of total deposits against a similar figure of 58.4% for all the Scheduled Banks. This immensely liquid position is further reinforced by the easily releasable securities standing behind the Bank's advances.

Coming to the profit and loss accounts Mr. Birla pointed out that the profit for the year stands at Rs. 29.64 lakhs against Rs. 19.04 lakhs for 1945. When related to the paid-up capital, the net profit works out to be nearly 15%, which is undoubtedly a gratifying result.

Judging from the point of view of working funds at nearly Rs. 42 crores, the Bank occupies a position among the first four joint-stock banks of the country, the total of such banks being over 650. During a short space of 42 months the Bank has built up working capital of Rs. 42 crores—a growth at the rate of rupees one crore a month. It is a record for this country which, many banks in advanced western countries would be proud to possess.

In foreign exchange business the Bank has made substantial headway and has well-established itself in this business. Agency arrangements have been made on reciprocal basis with some of the principal banks of important foreign countries.

During the year under review, six new offices of the Bank were opened bringing the total number of offices to 68. The Bank has in view a number of important places both inside and outside the country where branches will be opened as soon as conditoins and other connected matters become favourable.

Mr. Birla referred to the formation of the Bankers' Association and suggested appointment by the Association of a committee of bank executives to study formulation of uniform policies in regard to rates of interest on deposits and lendings and service charges to customers. When referring to the impending Banking Legislation he advocated healthy co-operation between Banks and the Reserve Bank of India and to that end suggested a statutory provision for the appointment of a Banking Advisory Board.

Mr. Birla then made a survey of the important events affecting the monetary, financial and business conditions in the country. He made a reference of the sterling balances and refutes the suggestion appearing in interested quarters in London regarding the reduction of this debt. India is the poorest of Britain's creditors. Her per capital income is an insignificant fraction of that of England or U.S.A. or any other country to whom England is indebted and there is, therefore, no justification or sacrifice by India. It is prepostorous that the rich should ask the poor to reduce their claim.

Referring to the money market and the Central Monetary Authority Mr. Birla pointed out that the Reserve Bank of India should make greater efforts to maintain stable monetary conditions. He described how cheap money policy had very well succeeded in India leading to successive reductions in the terms of public borrowings, but the Reserve Bank failed to play its part to maintain public confidence in the continuance of such cheap monetary conditions.

It is the imperative duty of the Central Monetary Authority to maintain stable monetary conditions. If it thinks that prices of securities are soaring high, it should come out as a seller to check such rise; and likewise when the prices are going down below reasonable levels it should come out to buy securities. The Reserve Bank must develop a vigilant and automatic technique of open market operation so that shocks of the nature that security and monetary markets have recently received may be avoided. Need for cheap money in India is greater than elsewhere, because we have still so much to do in matters of economic planning and fulfilment of minimum economic objectives. If cheap money was needed for producing 'destruction' in war there is so much greater reason for its continuance during peace for the work of rehabilitation and for the production of wealth.

Mr. Birla then dealt at length with the economic future of the country. The coming freedom of the country enjoins upon Indians a stern sense of realism and tremendous responsibility in political and economic fields. For an undeveloped country like India the economic outlook should of necessity be bright. But economic objectives are not achieved by wishful thinking or mere academic plans. They require clear thinking and hard work.

There is a general agreement that the standard of living of the masses must be be materially raised and facilities for education and medical aid must be enlarged and broad-based. It is also a common knowledge that these objectives can only be achieved through work leading to increased production. But what is the actual position? The war ended in August 1945 and with that also ended increased employment due to war work. A year and half has gone by without any new works to take care of the discharged man-power. Not only this, but the country is experiencing severe waves of strikes. Production in mines, mills and factories has been going down. The index of production in some major industries which was highest in 1941-42 and stood at 119 has gone down to 100 in 1946. The position is made much worse by political disturbances. Dislocation of industry, during the last year and a half, has deprived the country of over 100 million man-hours of work and the loss can be reckoned in crores of rupees.

Petty-fogging or side-tracking of main issue does not help the solution. We must realise that first things must come first. The fundamental aim, which must have the highest priority on our national programme is increased industrial production and greater economic tempo. Every thing else must be subordinated to this objective. Unless we have food how can we satisfy hunger? And similarly, unless our economic resources are increased how can we meet our internal and external expenditures, subsides on food, increased demand for wages, ideas of diffusing education or raising standard of living?

This does not mean for a moment that we should drop all plans for a better distribution of income. I am all for it. All schemes to minimise disparities between different sections of the community should be pushed with utmost vigour. But the fundashould be pushed with utmost vigour. But the fundamental principle should never be ignored, namely, that better distribution too depends on larger production.

We often hear about industrial and economic systems in other countries and are asked why we could not have similar conditions Those who argue thus forget that such conditions have come in the wake of advanced industrialization and vast economic progress and there will be time for us to establish even better social conditions once we attain higher economic level.

I would strongly urge upon our Provincial and Central Cabinets to give urgent attention to this question of increased economic tempo. Businessmen and financiers would be ever willing to place their services at the disposal of Government for this purpose, the country's supreme cause. Let these governments institute Ministries of Economic Production in their respective areas, with some co-ordinating agency, so that through co-ordination and co-operation mistakes may be avoided and experience pooled together. Let these Ministries chalk out definite programmes to be achieved by definite dates. Co-operation of private enterprise and effort may be enlisted for this purpose, but if there is delay or vacillation, the programmes may be started as governmental or national concerns. Time is the essence of the whole question, and we are woefully losing it.

One hears so much talk of State enterprise and nationalization. It is not surprising that this should be so since more than half of Europe has adopted partly or wholly socialist economy. I am not enamoured of any "ism", be it socialism or capitalism. There should be only one test for every "ism". How far will a certain idea help the economic condition of the country? In an industrially backward country like India, lacking in technical ability competent personnel and administrative leadership, it is most doubtful whether State socialisation can succeed. It should not be forgotten that there are fundamental differences between democracy and socialism and uniting them together can never be an easy task. The State in India does manage large business—Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs, but the experience so far has been that, under the pressure of public opinion the State can neither economise nor can it increase, so easily, the cost to the consumer, with the result, as everyone can see, that there is inefficiency.

We, Indian businessmen, wholeheartedly agree with the advocates of need for social amelioration. Our whole culture and history lend support to it. Both the traditional joint Hindu family system and the Islamic teachings in practice mean greater distribution of incomes. It is, therefore, wrong to accuse businessmen of working against evolution of doctrine of social justice or upliftment of the common man. But being realistic, in day-to-day contact with actualities of economic life of the country and not visionaries led away by enthusiasm, we urge that skill and hard work are the ultimate producers of wealth and dissipation of existing means of production or savings through taxation or similar means, is not the solution.

Ever-increasing industrial output coupled with broadening share in the distribution of wealth so produced, amongst the masses, both directly in the shape of wages and indirectly in the form of widening social services, is the ideal the country must keep before itself. And we must all work wholeheartedly to progressively achieve it. It cannot be done in one day and strife and struggle on different economic fronts will retard the day of the attainment of this ideal. Let us, therefore, call a truce and without much ado concentrate our energy on how best and quickly to increase the economic tempo.

Mr. Birla then gave some practical suggestion as to what should be the programme during the period of truce. He explained that he had no desire to be dogmatic and his suggestions were meant to stimulate thought:

1. There should be no strikes or lockouts—any dispute between workers and employers should be settled by arbitration for which adequate machinery should be created by law.
2. Ministries of Production should be instituted in every Province and at the Centre. These Ministries should be in charge of top-ranking Ministers. Such a Minister must have different sections for different major industries which should be put in charge of capable executive heads. He must also have a planning department under him with effective arrangements for co-ordination. This department must plan for all industries contemplated by the ministry and watch that the objectives aimed at in the planning are achieved within estimated period of time.
3. Private enterprise should be encouraged. Wherever private enterprise is not suitable or is not forthcoming, the State may take up the work through special Corporations created for that purpose. In such cases either State may put its own capital or invite public capital preferably on the basis of guarantee of capital and minimum dividend. But separate accounts on business methods should be kept thereof and results watched critically.
4. Side by side the State should intensify its activities in public works like irrigation, hydro-electricity, road making, transportation and communications, which it has been hitherto operating through Governmental agencies and which should be greatly expanded for the growing needs of the country. Here too accounts must be kept on commercial principles to test cost and efficiency.
5. The basis of taxation should be reviewed so as not to discourage enterprise and industry. Scope for expansion in public revenues should not be found in taxing industries out of existence but in greater industrialization, so that revenues may increase through increased wealth.
6. The State must assist in the recruitment of technical personnel from foreign countries where there is a surplus in such man-power.
7. The State must utilise India's favourable position in the matter of basic raw materials to arrange with foreign countries to give capital goods needed by India's industries in exchange for our exports of raw materials.
8. Credit machinery for the growing capital needs of the country should be strengthened; and whenever requirements for foreign funds to meet the demand for purchase of foreign capital goods exceed the amount available on the international balance of payments account, loans should be arranged by the State in foreign countries for such purpose. India's credit stands high.

Providence, in its bounty, has given us abundant resources and large man-power. Let us peacefully and energetically utilise them to produce more wealth in the service of the country, for the betternmt of the people and as a means to contribute our full share towards the improvement of world understanding. Let us hope that history will not record that when India had achieved her greatest political triumph her leaders failed her in the hour of economic renaissance.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of about 3 Tons Tin Ingots and 750 Bundles Chinese Cassia on WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria, Attorneys for Messrs. C. M. Karanjia & Co., (India) and on account and at the risk of Mr. Lutfulla Dawwodzada, proprietor Messrs. Lutfulla (Jer Manor, 3rd Pasta Lane, Colaba Bombay) who purchased the said goods through broker Mr. Natverlal Chhotalal, at Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co.'s Auction Rooms 20 Hamam Street, Fort.

The above goods are lying in Khoramshahr Post in Persia and will be sold on Documents which are with the Bank of China Ltd.

Terms:—25% Deposit and Sales Tax will have to be paid by the purchaser.

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COMMON WELFARE ONLY COUNTS

Ghaffar Khan Sees No Reason In Mutual Wrangling

PESHAWAR May 12. (A.P.I.): Addressing a public meeting at Nahazi in Nowshera Tehsil yesterday, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan regretted that the people of India should be indulging in mutual wranglings when it was about to be free. He added: "The Congress has finished its job by making the countrymen realise the goal of freedom. Now the question of Congress or League does not arise. It is common welfare of the Pakhtoon race that matters. For this all of us whether 'Leaguers or Khudai Khidmatgars must get united and consider ways and means for the common good.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said he was sorry to see oppositionists creating an agitation on the one hand against their own brethren while on the other they were offering salutations to the Viceroy and the Governor during their visit. "The question of quarrel arises only when, we are not ready to give them their due. But when we are prepared to meet them for common good why don't they sit with us and hold mutual consultations instead of looking for help from the British who will be no more in this country."

Divorce Bill Receives Governor's Assent

The Bombay Hindu Divorce Bill, 1947, has received the assent of the Governor of Bombay and has become an Act.

TWA NEW YORK—BOMBAY SERVICE

Survey For Extension Completed: Karachi To Be Dropped

BOMBAY, May 12. (A.P.A.): The Trans World Airline today confirmed that a survey had been completed preparatory to extension of TWA's New York-to-Bombay flight to Shanghai via Calcutta, in connection with which Karachi will be eliminated as a stopping point.

At Shanghai the TWA flights will link up with Northwest Airlines to complete a round-the-world air service.

Col. M. E. Sheehan, director of the TWA's Far Eastern services, left Bombay this morning for New York after completing a survey of the facilities available for flying between Shanghai and Bombay.

Sheehan told the Associated Press of America that the Civil Aeronautics Board at Washington had permitted the TWA to extend its present New York-Bombay service to Shanghai via Calcutta, Mandalay, Hanoi, Canton and Shanghai. The Bombay-Calcutta non-stop flight is likely to be started in July, Sheehan added.

At Shanghai, the TWA service will be linked with that of the Northwest Airlines which runs a service between the United States and Shanghai.

When the plans are put into execution, TWA Planes will fly to Bombay from New York via Gander (Newfoundland), Shannon (Eire), Paris, Geneva, Rome, Athens, Lydda (Palestine) and Dhahran (Saudi Arabia) The Northwest Airline route to the United States lies through Japan, the Aleutians and Alaska.

Direct flight from Dhahran to Bombay would enhance Bombay's reputation as the "Gateway of India", Col. Sheehan said. All planes entering India from the west now are required to touch down at Karachi for quarantine inspection, facilities for which do not exist in Bombay. Sheehan said the facilities required will be provided here before the new service starts, enabling planes to land at Bombay and abandon the stop at Karachi.

Conference Of Social Workers

BOMBAY, May 12. (A.P.I.): The Alumni Association of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences has sponsored a move to hold a national conference of social workers sometime in November next in Bombay.

This probably is the first occasion when a social workers conference enlisting co-operation of social work agencies from all over India is sought to be organised.

It is also expected that a permanent body of social workers under the name "the National conference of social work" will be established.

The Government of Bombay has cancelled the order of forfeiture of the pamphlets in Urdu entitled "Azadi-e-Hind (urf) Swaraj Ki Devi" published by Hadi Husam, Bookseller, Bazaar Chawk, Moradabad, and the "Murqa-i-Ijtaimatt, Ahmedabad" compiled by "Aiwari Zahid Naumani".

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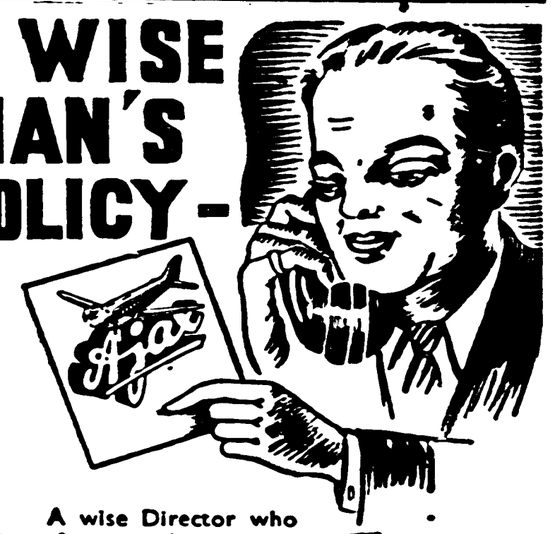

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

DISPOSALS FORTHIGHTLY BULLETIN

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL of Disposals Fourth Catalogue No. MMH—publication date 2nd April, 1947—will be the last Catalogue of the series. A Disposals Fortnightly Bulletin will be published instead, in May 1947. Exact date will by announced later.

CONTENTS OF THE DISPOSALS FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN

1. Lists of surplus stores for sale, by public opening of tenders, to the highest bidder above a quoted reserve price.
2. Notification of important auction sales and special sales of selected lines in bulk and mixed quantities.
3. Conditions of sale, the method and last date for tendering.
4. Other information likely to be of interest to those interested in the purchase of surplus stocks.

AVAILABLE FROM: The Disposals Fortnightly Bulletin will be distributed from the Headquarters of the Directorate-General of Disposals in New Delhi to a registered list of subscribers.

A limited number of copies will also be on sale at the various offices of the Directorate-General of Disposals in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Cawnpore-Madras and Karachi.

SUBSCRIPTION: Rs. 5/- for six months to be sent in advance by Money Order/Postal Order only. Payment by cheque or Postage Stamps will not be accepted. Single copy -/8/- for local sale only.

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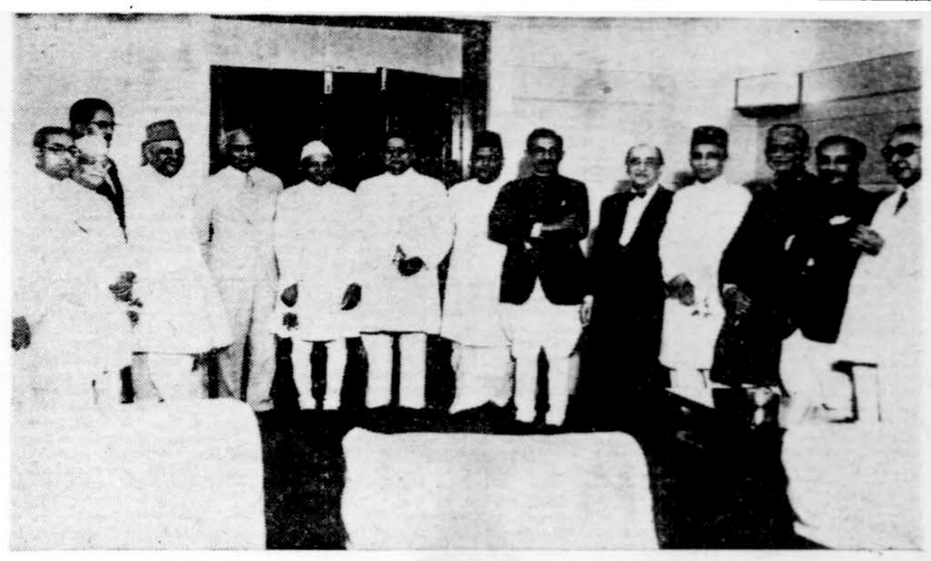

Photo taken at the dinner party in honour of His Highness Maharaja Lt.-Col. Shri Sir Natwarsinhji, K.C.S.I. of Porbandar and Namdar Yuvaraj Shri Udaybhansinhji by Mr. Jayantilal R. Trivedi, Director of Dena Bank and Partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee. Messrs. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, the Rt. Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Mansukhlal A. Master, Manu Subedar, Nagindas T. Master, Chatrabhuj Gordhandas, Chhotabhai S. Patel, Pannalal M. Chinai, Madhavlal M. Bhatt, Rao Bahadur Amratlal Kalidas, A. A. Jasdanwala, Capt. Shivsinhji, S. J. Pandya, L. s. Dhabholkar, Dahyabhai V. Patel, Shriyans Prasad Jain, Kumar Shri Banesinhji and Himatlal V. Gandhi attended the Party.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 8, 2003.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 21, 1366.
Parsi: Ader 12, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-06 a.m. Sunset: 7-05 p.m
Hightide: 04-52, 17-57.
Lowtide: 00-12, 10-49.

ROTARY CLUB: Rotarian Peter Johnson, M. L. A. (Bombay), on "Publicity in Modern World."

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

MAHARAJ—Sri Samarth Satguru Rangoli Maharaj (Sri Shivram Bandekar) of Sri Krishna Sarasvati Maharaj Math, Kolhapur, expired at 9-30 p.m., on 3rd May, 1947, at Malvan.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE: Meeting tomorrow (Wednesday), at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

THEATRE EMPLOYEES' UNION, BOMBAY: Annual general meeting at 8-30 a.m., tomorrow (Wednesday), at Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of April, 1947 was 1,364 of whom 754 were males and 610 females.

Jaiprakash To Speak At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Socialist Party, Bombay, a public meeting will be held today (Tuesday), at 6-0 p.m. at Chowpatty, Shri Jaiprakash Narain, Dr. Lohia, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali and Shri Achut Patwardhan, will speak on present political situation.

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till Wednesday morning:—Dry weather generally.

Outlook for further 2 days:—No appreciable change.

Plea For Abolition Of Petrol Rationing In Port Towns

Mr. Jamshed J. J. Cursetji, President of the Western India Automobile Association, has sent a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Transport Department, New Delhi, asking for withdrawal of petrol rationing, at least in port towns, such as Bombay, Madras, etc.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, May 13.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Siddhanath Parab (Flute) 8-45 Mohan Nagarkar (Marathi gane) 9-0 Gangubai Hangal (Todi).

12-0 p.m. Variety programme (G) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 R. K. Pathak (Bhimpalas) 4-50 Kishori Rajadhyaksh (Bhavgeet) 5-0 Siddhanath Parab (Flute) 5-15 S. B. Shastri (Multani) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Ahmed Dilawar (Ghazal Nudrat) 6-30 Sanghavi (Gujarati songs) 6-45 Kishori Rajadhyaksh (Bhavgeet) 7-0 R. K. Pathak (Sham Kalyan) 7-30 Book review (M) by B. F. Bhagwat 7-45 Filmi Dogane ("Panna") 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Murad" (Gujarati play written by Sapal Crawford) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 The plantation labourer: Talk by Prof. K. T. Merchant 10-0 Mario Paglilarin: Pianoforte (Glinka) 10-20 Elizabeth Schumann Soprano (Schuberti Bach) 10-30 Egidio Verga: Violincello Sonata in old Spanish style air, (Cessado Back) 10-50 Harry Potter: Entertainer.

Book In Advance From Sat. 17th

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SWASTIK

Model Train Of Future India Visits Bombay

More Amenities For Third Class—Fans, Fluorescent Lights And Water Alcove

BOMBAY, Monday.

The post-war train is no longer in blue print stage. It has become a reality. First train designed to cater more comfort and speed to the public has many novel and experimental features, new to travel in India.

All-Class Composite Train

This all—class composite train visiting important centres in India to invite public opinion and criticism has come to Bombay for three days from today.

The "Silver Arrow", the model train for future India, is a compromise between the need of rendering to the travelling public maximum amenities and keeping down the initial and maintenance costs as low as possible. A second factor affecting the future railway plan is acute shortage of coal. The new design will weigh only 65 per cent of the present train.

AMENITIES IN THIRD CLASS

The post-war designs for "Gandhi Class" are ambitious; they aspire to provide cooler and more comfortable travel than provided in inter-class compartments today. Instead of monotonous brown interior, the future third-class compartments will be painted in pleasing and varied shades of turquoise blue, eau-de-nil and dark battleship grey. The rexine-covered seat arrangements are planned in different ways and are 5 inches wider in each compartments. Twelve ventilators, 12 fans a double roof provided in each coach to make the proletariat class more airy and cooler, strike out as contrast to the present-day stuffy dingy, third class.

Fluorescent lighting, spacious lavatory and drinking water alcove are extra facilities envisaged for the future third class passengers. In every carriage there is a drinking water tap but a wash-basin for third class passengers is an essential need.

NEW DESIGN FOR SECOND

The new design of second class is a hybrid of the present second and inter-classes. It has been designed to provide sleeping facilities to long-distance travellers. For the first time, three tier-berths prevalent in U.S.A. are introduced in India. The total sleeping capacity in the entire coach will be 64. More amenities such as window locks, fluorescent lighting, corner wash-basin, a la monde toilet facilities etc., will be fitted to the newly planned second class. The old drab brown interior is scrapped, and new interior decoration is designed to please colour—conscious second class passengers.

The post-war railway planners provide for upper class passengers dust-proof, noise-proof cool compartments. The air is humidified filtered, and effectively cooled down before it is pumped into the compartments. Diffused lighting, chromium plated fittings and more sleeping and seating capacity are other striking features of the new first-class coach. The future first-class passengers will be unfortunately deprived of shower and bath-tubs provided in many railways at present.

AIR-CONDITIONED COACH

The new air-conditioned de luxe is aristocratically designed with a view to give "badshahi" service to luxury minded rich gentry of India. It is a corridor coach with two berth lounge-cum-sleeper roomettes. It seeks to make the priviledged passengers feel at home during their travels. It contains adjustable lounge chairs which can be easily converted into a cosy berth at night. The interior furnishings and decoration is exquisitely schemed to please both aesthetic minded people and laymen.

On the whole one feels happy to find that the railway authorities have started planning and become conscious of their duty to public and especially the third class passengers. One cannot help congratulating them for planning drinking water arrangements in the third class without introducing Hindu and Muslim "pani". Is it however disappointing that this model train will visit only important big cities. One hopes, it will also be taken round the rural areas to gauge the reactions of the rustic people who form the majority of the travelling public.

Reception At Govt. House

About 500 guests were invited to the Reception held on Monday night at the Government House, Bombay, Sir John Colville the Governor and Lady Colville received the guests, who after the reception retired to the lawn for light refreshment. The Government House garden was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The guests retired late at night.

IQBAL WEEK

The Iqbal Week will be celebrated, as already announced, on the 16th, 17th and 18th May. Nawab Hasan Yar Jung will preside on the first day, Nawab Ja'afar Ali Khan "Asar" on the second day and Khwaja Hasan Nizami on the third day. All the three presidents for the three functions, will be reaching Bombay on the 15th instant, while Mahir-ul-Qadri, Muhammad Din "Tasir", Adib Saharanpuri and Raz Muradabadi will be arriving on the 16th instant. Hafiz Jullundhari will be arriving on the 17th. Special arrangements have been made for the boarding and lodging of all the revered guests. Nawab Hasan Yar Jung will stay at the Taj.

Divine Life Society

A meeting was held on Sunday at Matunga, with a view to start a Branch of the Divine Life Society, Rishi-Kesh, Himalayas. Mr. T. A. Rama Rao, President of Branch Society at Madras presided and read the message of Swami Shivananda, the founder of the Society. Rao Sahib N. N. Aiyer who recently visited the Headquarters of the Society at Rishi-Kesh explained the Aims and Objects and also the working of the Society in the spiritual field.

Reasons For New Congress Constitution

Shri R. R. Divakar, the Karnatak leader and the convener of the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee while explaining the cadets of Congress Seva Dal Training Camp at Dadar, said that from time to time changes were made in the Constitution of the Indian National Congress. The present constitution was adopted by the Congress at Bombay Session in 1934.

Explaining the reasons and views of the members of the Committee, he said that they had considered all the aspects and have drafted the new constitution with a view to eradicate as far as possible the evils and malpractice of elections and undue influence of capitalists and Zamindars on the Congress. This will give opportunity to the office-bearers to implement the programme of the Congress. In the past most of the time was wasted in enrolment, roll preparation and election activities. Moreover the bulk of primary membership have increased by leaps and bounds and it has become well nigh impossible to run elections without ill-feeling among Congress rank and file and tremendous expenses.

(Continued from Col. 6)

the respondent and for the Government of Bombay in both the petitions.

Mr. H. J. Banaji and Mr. H. R. Pardivala appeared for the representatives of the employees of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala and Mr. D. R. Buch appeared for the representatives of the employees of the Bombay Life Assurance Co Ltd.

Applications For Writs Refused

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Dixit)

The applications made by the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., and by the Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd., for writs of certiorari and prohibition against Sir Harshidbhai Divatia, President of the Industrial Court, were dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Dixit at the Bombay High Court on Monday after a protracted hearing.

By notifications of the Government of Bombay, the disputes between these two companies and their employees had been referred to the adjudication of the President of the Industrial Court Sir Harsidbhai Divatia. The two companies made separate applications to the High Court contending that the Notifications issued by the Government were void on the ground that being executive acts they were not expressed to be made in the name of the Governor of Bombay as required by Section 59 of the Government of India Act, and that there was no prior order of the appropriate Government applying the provisions of Rule 81 A of the Defence of India Rules under which those notifications had been issued, either generally or to a specified area. It was therefore contended on behalf of the two companies that the adjudicator had no jurisdiction, and the records of the proceedings before him should be called for and the proceedings quashed and that he should be ordered to forbear from proceeding with the adjudication. The petitions made by these two companies which raised identical points were heard together.

After reviewing the authorities on the point, his Lordship held that Section 59 of the Government of India Act was directory and not mandatory and that therefore the Notifications were not invalid on the ground that there were not expressed to be made by the Governor of Bombay. With regard to the second objection his Lordship held that no separate order to that effect was necessary. His Lordship therefore dismissed both the petitions with costs.

His Lordship, however, granted leave to both companies under Section 205 of the Government of India Act, to appeal to the Federal Court.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Mr. G. N Joshi and Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. appeared for the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., and instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for the Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

Mr. M. M. Jhaveri instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for

(Continued in Col. 5)

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THE SILVER ARROW THE SILVER ARROW

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 12. (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours, from 1st April, 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I S. T.), on 12th May, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 102 79 0 1.0 plus 0.8, Ahmednagar 101 71 0 1.9 plus 1.5, Akola 107 82 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Allahabad 107 78 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Baroda 103 80 0 3.3 nil, Belgaum 96 65 0 1.7 minus 0.6, Bhuj 100 76 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 90 77 0 2.5 plus 2.6, Calcutta 101 81 0 1.4 minus 2.4, Cawnpore 104 86 0 0.8 0, Colombo 83 77 0.1 11.0 minus 3.3, Darjeeling 65 51 0 3.3 minus 4.1, Delhi 100 74 0 0.2 minus 0.3, Gaya 102 80 0 0 minus 0.5, Gorakhpur 101 73 0 0.1 minus 0.9, Honavar 91 80 0 2.0 nil, Hyderabad (Dn.) 105 81 0 0.1 minus 1.4, Hyderabad (Sd.) 111 77 0 0 minus 0.1, Indore 101 74 0 0.5 plus 0.3, Jacobabad 105 72 0 0.1 minus 0.2, Jubbulpore 103 75 0 0 minus 0.5, Karachi 85 79 0 0 minus 0.5, Khandwa 106 82 0 0 minus 0.2, Lahore 99 70 0 0 minus 0.8, Lucknow 103 74 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Ludhiana 100 71 0 0.5 minus 0.4, Madras 97 81 0 1.0 plus 0.2, Mahabaleshwar 85 64 0 7.0 plus 5.6, Mangalore 91 80 0 3.0 plus 0.7, Marmagao 89 80 0 1.2 minus 0.3, Mussoorie 110 56 0 1.2 minus 0.8, Nagpur 107 81 0 0.3 minus 0.4, Pachmarhi 93 78 0 0.4 minus 0.1, Patna 100 76 0.6 0, Peshawar 95 69 0 0.1 minus 2.1, Poona 98 65 0 1.2 plus 0.4, Rajkot 104 77 0 2.2 plus 1.0, Sholapur 105 77 0 2.0 plus 1.2, Surat 91 79 0 5.9 plus 5.8.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can.

—Wordsworth.

The Bombay Chronicle

JAM SAHIB'S DECISION

The decision of those states, which have already joined the Constituent Assembly, was welcomed throughout the country as a triumph of Indian patriotism over narrow and short lived self-interest. Whatever the intentions of the Cabinet Mission and the British Government may have been in formulating their scheme regarding the Indian States, it is the fact that it holds in it potentialities gravely prejudicial to Indian unity and democracy. In fact, it encouraged the idea among Princes and their advisers to unite in creating a large number of sovereign entities, singly or in groups. The co-operating states, led by that patriotic Prince, the Maharaja of Cochin, broke a dangerous united front of feudal Princely India. The event was rightly greeted as representing an important beginning which would be followed by more victories for a united India. And it has been so followed. What could be more welcome than that the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, one of the leaders of States separatism, should decide to join the Indian Union? During a three-hour talk with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at New Delhi on Sunday last, the Jam Sahib assured the Sardar that whatever might be the outcome of the political situation in the country that is being discussed at high levels, he and his group of Princes (the Kathiawar, Gujrat, Rajputana and Central India Princes) would join the Constituent Assembly at a very early date.

This is an important and encouragingly significant development. For it means, apart from the accession of quite an important part of Princely India, that a sense of realism is spreading fast and effectively among States Rulers who are now realising that their reactionary and anachronistic ambitions, however attractive, were wrong and impracticable. In view of the Jam Sahib's change of attitude, it is possible to give credence to the reports going, according to our correspondent, the rounds in Delhi that Mysore and even Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's Travancore are shortly to declare their decision to join the Constituent Assembly. We hope these reports are correct. And once Mysore and Travancore have done so, we earnestly hope that the other States too,—and there will then remain only a few of any importance—will respond to the call not only of patriotism but also of inescapable realities, thus avoiding difficulties not by any means so much for the Indian Union as for themselves.

Muslim League Press

In India, as in other countries, newspapers represent and advocate different shades of opinion on political, economic, social and other issues facing the country and its people. But there is no justification for dividing the Indian Press into two categories, namely, the Hindu Press and the Muslim Press as did the speakers at the All-India Muslim Newspapers' Convention which was inaugurated by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan at New Delhi on Friday. The Convention itself should have been more appropriately described as Muslim League Newspapers' Convention, if the need for a separate organization for Muslim League newspapers can at all be considered as justified. The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference has been in existence for the last seven years. During this period it has striven, against heavy odds to assert and preserve the freedom of the Press. The restrictions against which it has struggled did not affect any particular section of the Press alone but all sections of it and the advantages that it has been successful in securing, as a result of its struggle, have been enjoyed also by all sections of the Press. Its endeavours have always been to see that all sections of the Press are fairly represented in all its Committees especially the Provincial Press Advisory Committees on which representatives of the Muslim League Press have co-operated with their colleagues representing other sections of the Press. There was, therefore, no warrant for the statement made by Mr. Altaf Hussain, the Convener of the All-India Muslim Newspapers' Convention, that, in these Committees "scant regard is paid to the rights, interests and views of the Muslim Press". One speaker from Bombay stated at the Convention that the Muslim Press alone was gagged in this province so far as the operation of the Conventions relating to the communal disturbances was concerned. This is a gross misrepresentation of facts as they are and so is the resolution passed by the Convention expressing its disapproval of what was described as "the policy of discrimination pursued by the Government of Bombay in respect of Muslim Press which was being heavily penalised for petty offences, while non-Muslim papers were allowed to go scot-free after they had violated the Press Code". The Government of Bombay is among the very few Governments which sedulously adhere, in practice, to the agreement arrived at between the Editors' Conference and the Government of India. No action against any newspaper is taken by it without prior consultation with the Provincial Press Advisory Committee on which the League newspapers are adequately represented and the charge that any discrimination is made against Muslim League Press in respect of penal action is as irresponsible as it is false and we regret that the Convention should have made such a charge. The Convention has drawn attention to the Frontier Government committing a breach of an established convention by mentioning the names of communities of assailants and victims of communal disturbances in its communiques. We trust the Frontier Government will respect the convention to which the Press, as a whole, has given its assent. We welcome the resolution passed by the Convention endorsing the joint appeal issued by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah and assuring them that the Muslim League newspapers will make every effort to observe the appeal in spirit and in letter.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, who inaugurated the Convention, was right when he said that with the attainment of freedom, when national consciousness and national pride would fully assert themselves, the present anomaly in the country, in which English newspapers occupied the pride of place in the Fourth Estate, was bound to disappear and the Indian Language Press would occupy its rightful place. The Indian Language Press is already asserting itself and exerts probably a more potent influence in moulding the opinion of the masses of the people than do the English newspapers and, doubtless the future belongs to it. Nevertheless, English, being a very popular medium of international intercourse, the English newspapers in India will continue to occupy an important place.

Frankly Speaking

That Sudden Postponement

To the intensive speculation on how and in what manner the Britishers are going to transfer power in India there has been added excited speculation on why the Viceroy's conference scheduled for Saturday, which is reported to have taken the invitees themselves by surprise, has been postponed with even more abrupt suddenness and that, too, within twenty-four hours of the first invitation. We cannot pretend to understand the reason for this change of mind. Indeed, no one can; for, the excuse given is, on the face of it, much too plausible to be taken seriously at all. But one thing is certain. Those, who interpret the postponement as due to some fundamental and sharp differences of opinion between the British Government and Lord Mountbatten, are wrong. Fundamental differences do not arise suddenly. And if there had existed any such differences before Saturday last, the invitation would not have been issued at all. Whatever the British plan may be, there can obviously be no difference between the Viceroy and the British Government on its essential outlines and basic principles. Nor can one see how some new development may have taken place in India between Saturday and Sunday last to justify any fundamental revision of it. The only reason that can be considered possible is some sudden hitch regarding some detail which may have been regarded as of sufficient importance to require further thought, for instance, the problem of the Frontier Province and Sir Olaf Caroe.

Unnecessary Misconception

We are glad Maulana Usman Ghani of Bihar withdrew his amendment in the Central Council of the Jamiatul-Ulema calling for the severance by the Jamiat of its connection with the Congress. The ground for complaint was the "anti-national policy of the Congress". Maulana Usman Ghani's move was obviously due to a misconception as regards the Congress policy towards Indian and provincial unity. This was the misconception under which the Momin Conference also laboured. In actual fact, it is entirely unfounded. Like the Jamiat and the Momin Conference Congress, too, is opposed alike to Pakistan, Akhand Hindustan and partition of Bengal and the Punjab. It stands for a Union Centre with the widest possible autonomy for the units. But if Pakistan is insisted upon, Congress cannot force unwilling parts to remain in the Indian Union. Nor, in that event, can Congress force equally unwilling parts into Pakistan. It cannot deny Eastern Punjab and Western Bengal their right and will if Pakistan becomes inevitable. This is all and the position is as simple as it is clear. In view, however, of the misconceptions, which really should not have arisen, we are glad that Dr. Rajendra Prasad has authoritatively explained and reiterated that simple position.

A Welcome Sign

A joint appeal for funds to raise a suitable memorial to Om Prakash Bhatia a student, who was killed in police firing on students on April 25 last in Lahore, has been made by local students' organisations. The firing has been condemned by all sections of public opinion and a demand has been made for an independent enquiry into it. What is noteworthy about the students' appeal is that its signatories include members of the Muslim Students' Federation, the Punjab Students' Congress, Sikh Students' Federation and Hindu Students' Federation. It is deplorable that students should divide themselves into sectional organizations, but this is mainly due to the prevalent communal bitterness. In the midst of the present poisonous communal atmosphere, however, there are welcome signs that the youth of India has not entirely succumbed to it. And this joint appeal is one such sign. The appeal says: "April 25 has become a day of dedication for us all when we will pledge, year after year, to fight for our rights, for unity, justice and freedom for which Om Parkash Bhatia laid down his life." We trust the time is not distant when students in India will shun and shed communalism, in every shape and form, and strive as one united body for their rights, for unity, justice and freedom in the true sense of the words.

The Awful Question

The other day there was published in the press a Reuter's message from Washington. It read: "Ten months after the Bikini Atom bomb tests the target ships are still unsafe, for permanent occupancy, the U.S. Navy Department announced to-day". This is apart from the destruction caused at Bikini—or for that matter at Hiroshima or Nagasaki. Let us repeat the message: ten months after the Bikini tests the target ships are still unsafe, that is, their occupancy may prove fatal to human life. Let us also remember that only two bombs were let off—and one of them many fathoms deep in the ocean. What would happen if a few hundred such bombs were dropped all over the world? This is what the world is being headed for by the Big Powers, who are all trying to discover the processes of manufacturing the Bomb and very soon will succeed in doing so, too.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS

Defence Arrangements

(From A Special Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 11.

Commenting on the presidential address of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya at the Gwalior annual session of the States' People's Conference, the "Rahber-i-Deccan", mouthpiece of the local "Ittahadul Muslimin" Hyderabad and a paper enjoying the largest circulation in Deccan, incidentally substantiates what the special correspondent in the "Bombay Chronicle" wrote some four weeks ago, commenting on the acquisition and utility of the various Army depots and some half a dozen aerodromes in the Hyderabad State which were ceded to British Government during the recent World War. The following is what the "Rahbar" wrote editorially which is reproduced below without comment: "Dr. Pattabhi and his colleagues should make a valuable addition to their information by the fact the Hyderabad is acquiring all those aerodromes which were constructed by the British Government during the war at different places (within the State). She is as well acquiring all the Army Depots. His Exalted Highness's Government is paying due heed to the demand of the loyal subjects of the Islamic Asfia dynasty to increase the strength of the army and to reorganise army centres in every district. All this is undertaken with a view to meeting the situation created by those politicians who do not know how to honour other's political liberties except their own..... The Asfia army is loyal first and loyal last, and if any one expects it to act contrary to its loyal professions, he is living in a fool's paradise. The army understands that to expect otherwise would be instigated by the Ramrajist design and nothing more.... The loyalists particularly the Mussalmans owing allegeance to the Islamic Asfia dynasty should rest contented that there could be no question of a fissure or dent in the defence fortifications (of Hyderabad State) and that all the preventive defence measures are flawless.....Among the barrage of false propaganda directed against the Hyderabad Dominions, one is that the Government is enlisting Arabs and Pathans in the army.... This is an idea expressed in the words of our opponents but it incidentally shows that even our worse opponents sometimes turn our best collaborators However if there is any doubt about the sinister designs of the Congress High Commands, it should better be dismissed now. It should be accepted that the time has come to increase the army budget (of the Hyderabad State)".....(words within bracket are mine).

As already published in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" by your Special Correspondent the demand of the acquisition by the Hyderabad State includes various Army Depots like the Army Depot, Aurangabad, Kamma Reddy, etc., etc. opened during the course of the war for purposes of defence. It also includes some six fully equipped aerodromes at Bidar, Warangal, Raichur, Aliar, and Patan Cheru constructed by the British Government during the recent war, covering virtually all the strategic centres of the Hyderabad State. It as well included the Ordnance Factory at Secunderabad manufacturing all types of armaments from Bren guns to shells, which has already been handed over to the Hyderabad State in full working capacity as a free gift. Negotiations for the rest are reaching completion.

India's Sterling Balances

A Scheme For Settlement

By Prof. C. N. Vakil

(A Conference is going to be held in London sometime in the near future to settle the question of India's sterling balances. In this article Prof. C. N. Vakil gives his suggestions for the settlement of these balances.)

The sterling balances amount to about Rs. 1,600 crores. It is proposed to attempt in this article a tentative scheme for an early repayment of these balances taking into account all relevant factors.

One common feature of the suggestions for the settlement of such debts between two countries is that after making any immediate adjustments that may be possible, the debt should be funded over a period of years to be repaid in instalmnts. In view of the fact that such international settlements, however solemnly made, have a tendency of either being revised in the light of new situations or repudiated, it would not be proper for India to enter into such long-term arrangements as far as possible. The history of the settlement of British debt to U.S.A. after the last war, as well as the history of inter-allied debts after the last war, may be referred to as an illustration of this tendency. If a powerful ally like the U.S.A. could not succeed in enforcing payment of British debt to her in the past, we may well assume that the capacity of India, in spite of her independence will not be sufficiently strong to enforce such payments in future over a period of years. In other words, the honouring of international debts must depend on the goodwill of the parties concerned or on the capacity of the creditor to enforce payment from the debtor, as was the case when India was treated as a debtor for so many years by England, which utilised her political power to enforce payments to her just or otherwise.

Whereas it may be possible for a rich country like them to wait for the return of her loans over a long period, it is not possible for a poor country like India to do so. In the case of the former the loans are a surplus, and the creditor is not in immediate need of the same. In fact, in such cases, the creditor would like to continue to grant more credit to the debtor in the hope of future gains. This was the practice in the case of the U.K. when she was the creditor country in the world for about a century. In the case of a country like ours, where the loan has been taken by force out of a deficit economy, the need for repayment to put that economy on a sound footing without delay is unmistakably urgent. We should not therefore imitate the usual methods of repayment of loans between richer countries, but adopt methods suited to our own requirements.

In view of these considerations, the wise policy for India in the impending negotiations would be to accept concrete or tangible returns or advantages in kind that are available now or in the immediate future, than to wait for the return of the debt by instalments spread over a long period. Whereas that would be a desirable line of approach from the point of view of Britain regarding her capacity to pay immediately or in the near future, and arrangements will be suggested for a long-term plan, which will however be a subject to the difficulties mentioned above. Keeping both these points of view in mind, the following tentative scheme is suggested as a practical basis for consideration by both sides.

Tentative Scheme (1) Funding Of Pensions

India will be liable to pay pension charges for civil and military officers which have already accrued or which will accrue on the cessation of British Political power in the country. It is not possible to dispute at this stage the justice of this claim. Instead of having to pay to Britain a certain amount on this account from year to year till it is extinguished, it would be wiser for India to agree to the funding of these pension charges into a reasonable (capital) amount which may be set off against the sterling balances. The U.K. on the other hand should not insist on funding it at a high rate and should agree to a reasonable figure. A sum of Rs 150 crores may be suggested for this purpose.

Purchase Of British Government Assets And Equipment

The British Government have some fixed assets and equipment in this country mainly created during the war. It is not possible for them to remove these assets physically to their country. Their commercial value is not easy to ascertain. India may not be in a position to utilise advantageously all these assets. But it would be reasonable to agree to a figure for the acquisition of these assets, taking into view the fact that it is not possible for them to remove these assets physically to their country. Their commercial value is not easy to ascertain. India may not be in a position to utilise advantageously all these assets. But it would be reasonable to agree to a figure for the acquisition of these assets, taking into view the fact that it is not possible for U.K. to make advantageous use of these assets herself. A figure of Rs. 50 crores may be put down for these assets. In doing so, it should be remembered that the financing of a large part of these assets in rupees was done by India herself and in consequence the people have suffered in a variety of ways as explained above.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

By a recent amendment of the Reserve Bank Act, the obligation of the Reserve Bank to convert the rupee into sterling and vice versa at the rate of 1s. 6d. has been removed. The Reserve Bank will however be asked to convert the rupee into various currencies including sterling at rates to be fixed from time to time. Whereas for such purposes India used to have a sterling reserve in the past, it will be necessary for her to have in addition to the sterling reserve, reserves in dollars and some other leading currencies as well. Under the present uncertain conditions of the world, it is difficult to estimate the amount of reserve that may be so required. We may however put it down approximately at Rs. 200 crores sterling and Rs. 200 crores in dollars and other currencies. This would be in addition to whatever dollar resources that may accrue to India on the termination of the Empire Dollar Pool. This mean that whereas Rs. 200 crores of the sterling balances will remain as they are, another Rs. 200 crores will have to be immediately converted into dollars, or other foreign currencies.

A summary of the suggestions given above is as under:

(Rs. Crores)

150	Funding of Pensions.
50	Purchase of British Government fixed assets and equipment.
200	Sterling exchange reserve.
200	Dollar exchange reserve (including other currencies)
Total 600	

Out of a total of 1,600 crores of sterling, this accounts for Rs. 6000 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,000 crores. For the recovery of this amount the following suggestions are made.

Sale Of British Commercial Investments In India

We do not have even an approximate estimate of the value of these investments. At the current prices their value would be high. Another difficulty would be whether the acquisition of such investments should be on a voluntary basis or they should be acquired compulsorily by the British Government to be transferred to India. What is suggested is that a reasonable price should be fixed for the transfer of each of these investments and an impetus should be offered for their actual transfer to India. The impetus may be in the form of the prevailing high price or willingness to accept adjustments in other directions. It would be for the British Government to decide whether in return for this impetus they would apply the compulsory or the voluntary method to transfer these investments to India.

Share In British Shipping And Air Services

At the same time India should be given a share in those British concerns which will be operated in India hereafter such as British Shipping Services and British Air Services. Both from the commercial and strategic points of view, India should have a voice in these services in the form of a share-holding accompanied by a corresponding amount of control, employment of India in these Services and so on.

(To be concluded)

Belgian Cotton Mission

Sir,—I have read a news item that a Cotton Mission from Belgium has come to India to discuss purchases of cotton for export to their country.

I have just returned from an extensive tour of East Africa. At Dar-es-salaam, which is the principal port for the Belgian Congo, Indian Merchants' Chamber had specially called a meeting to put before me the grievances of Indian merchants. My attention was drawn to the existence of two principal grievances of a most serious nature inflicted on the Indian traders in Congo, viz, Immigration and Segregation.

Entry permits for Congo are very seldom issued to Indians. There is thus a virtual ban on Indian immigration there.

Indians in Congo are made to reside and trade in separate locations in segregated areas generally less healthy and more inconvenient compared with European areas.

Both these grievances do constitute a challenge to India's dignity and self-respect. I have referred to these two serious points in my report which I have submitted to the Government of India after my arrival from East Africa on Monday last.

However, in view of the imminent arrival of the Belgian Cotton Mission, I cannot help bringing these grievances to the notice of the public of Bombay generally and the Indian mercantile community particularly.

I am sure the Indian Cotton interest during their discussion with the Belgian Cotton Mission will not fail to demand abolition of the two above main and legitimate grievances as a condition to the supply of cotton to Belgium.

It may also be noted that large quantities of goods of Belgian manufacture amounting to more than Rs. 3 crores annually are being imported in India.

I trust that the Government and the mercantile community in India will take immediate steps in this direction and before it is too late the Belgian Government will see its way to redress the legitimate grievances of Indians in Belgian Congo.—Yours, etc.

DAWOOD HAJEE NASSER,
President,
Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chamber.

Bombay, May 12.

"OPEN LETTER TO GANDHIJI"

A Fallacious Plea

(BY D. M. NAMJOSHI)

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 9th May appears an open letter to Gandhiji by one who signs himself as 'An Indian Citizen.' The writer appears to give a sage counsel. But it is a defeatist and futile counsel. He is scared away by the insistent demand for the division of India and by the disturbances of the peace that have followed in its wake. He, therefore, wants the transfer of power to Indian hands to be deferred until after five years.

DEFEATIST COUNSEL

The writer's counsel would have been alright if he could have assured Indian nationalists that waiting another five years would eliminate or destroy the demand for division and would put an end to the disturbances. He has not been able to give any such assurance. The very fact that he deems it necessary that the responsibility for keeping law and order should be vested in the Governor-General shows that he is not sure that during the five years of his stipulation there will not be disturbances of the peace. As for the demand for division of the country, it has been there since 1940, when there was no talk of transfer of power, immediate, near or remote. So there is no guarantee that because transfer of power is deferred the demand for division will weaken or disappear. Where then is the case for postponement of the transfer of power?

MISCONCEPTION

The writer of the open letter seems to think that the British Government's announcement of February 20 last declaring June 1948 as the date of Britain's final relinquishment of power in India was intended to and has in actual fact promoted divisions and disturbances among the Indians. He may further be thinking that these circumstances will help the British to put off the day of relinquishment of power. If that is what he thinks, is he not himself playing into the hands of the British when he suggests that the transfer of power should be deferred for five years?

GANDHIJI ALREADY ANSWERS

'Indian Citizen' will have to be adjudged as having no real understanding of Indo-British politics if he has not understood the significance of Gandhiji's latest statement that the British should quit now and not after thirteen months, which delay means so much mischief. Gandhiji has, in fact, anticipated such futile and defeatist appeals as that of the 'Indian Citizen' and answered them beforehand.

BRITAIN IN A HURRY

The fallacy in the thought of people like the 'Indian Citizen' lies in the supposition that it is we Indians only who are in a hurry over the realisation of Indian independence and that the British Government was unconcerned about it or that if it had any interest in the matter it was in trying to put off the realisation as long as possible and not in hastening it. As a matter of fact it is the British Government who is in a hurry. If it were not so there was no reason or occasion for its announcement of February 20 last. It had made its statement of December 6 last and the Congress had agreed to abide by the spirit of that statement. There was no reason for the Muslim League to continue its boycott of the Constituent Assembly. Had the League lifted the boycott the British Government need not have done anything more. But the League persisted in its boycott and the result was the announcement of February 20 last. It is possible that the League's persistence in its boycott might have been inspired by the British Government itself. Those who believe that the announcement of February 20 last is not a progressive step or believe that it is a retrogressive one cannot be disabused of their conviction. For it is a subjective prejudice or dogma. But others can clearly see that League's intransigence, instead of holding up matters, will hasten the realisation of Indian independence. Gandhiji is in a position to look very clearly into the future and hence unlikely to heed to futile and defeatist appeals.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Mr. Bundelkhan Khan Talpur, (the famous Sind Minister) ridiculed the idea of Sind surrendering her rights weakly either to the Punjab or any other unit of a future north-west zonal constitution.

—From Report.

* * *

Mr N V. Gadgil asserts that the recent statements of Dr. Hugh Dalton on Sterling Balances was not made without a plan or preparation.

It never is.

* * *

According to the A.P.I. the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar has assured Sard r Vallabhbhai that "whatever may be the outcome of the political situation in the country that is being discussed at high level, he and his fellow—Gujrat and Kathiawari Princes would join the Constituent Assembly at a very early date".

Good bravers! What and who next? We should be surprised at nothing now!

* * *

Referring to his conference with Gandhiji on Sunday, Mr. Suhrawardy told pressmen: "I consider that if Bengal is partitioned, it will be cruelly disastrous for everyone".

Which is what others consider about the partition of India.

* * *

Opposing the partition of Bengal, as he must, Mr J N Mandal argues that most of the scheduled castes live in East Bengal and by separating them from their brethren in West Bengal both of them would fall an easy prey to the Muslims in East Bengal and caste Hindus in West Bengal.

What, what WHAT? Has Mr. Jogendranath Mandal no more faith in the one than in the other?

* * *

Says Malik Sir Khizr Hayat in a statement re his position in the present constitutional controversy in the Punjab "A certain amount of speculation about me still continues in a section of the press."

Whereafter he proceeds to remove that speculation and restore it anew.

* * *

In a speech at New Delhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is reported to have suggested that in the present conditions everybody in the land must become a policeman.

No Sir. That wouldn't do. Everybody would be tempted to arrest everybody else and then where would we all be?

* * *

The United States delegation to the U.N. is reported to have opposed any discussion of the immediate independence of Palestine.

And quite rightly in our considered judgment. The question is so irrelevant in, and stultificatory of, this post-war spirit of Democracy and Freedom.

CITY FATHERS DEMAND CLOTH CUT RESTORATION

Bombay Govt. Blamed For Not Pressing Claim Before Centre: New Town Duty From June

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation this evening, passed without debate a resolution calling upon Government of Bombay to restore "immediately" the cloth ration cut in the provincial capital and suburbs "to prevent very grave discontent among the masses."

A significant portion of the resolution, which was moved by Mr. N. C. Bharucha, seeking to criticise the Central Government for the way they handled the cloth controls was deleted after an appeal to that effect from Mr. B. A Dalal was accepted by the mover.

REQUEST TO BOMBAY GOVT.

Speaking on his motion, requesting the Bombay Government to convey to the Centre the "resentment" of the Corporation at the "drastic reduction" of the cloth ration to "bare ten yards per annum" Mr. Naushir Bharucha said that even though large stocks of cloth were piling up with the mills and the quota-holders, the "public is virtually asked to go about their business in semi-nude condition."

"If this state of affairs continues, we will have to come here in our gum boots." Mr. Bharucha said.

The mover condemned the Bombay Government for their absolute failure to press the claims of the province before the Central Government and said that while other provinces were being given higher cloth quotas, Bombay was left behind.

BOMBAY MINISTERS' FAILURE.

Mr. Bharucha maintained that the cut in cloth ration in Bombay was a direct sequel to the Bombay Ministers not having put up a strong case on behalf of the Province before the India Government. "This is a matter where vigorous representations to secure more cloth quota should have been put forth, especially when the population of Bombay has increased so vastly," he said.

He administered a warning against the rumoured withdrawal of cloth control and said that such a step would surely give a fillip to black market operations; in his opinion, cloth control should be made more effective and run on "enlightened lines."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded the resolution which was carried without any member speaking on it.

The Corporation drew the attention of the Municipal Commissioner, on a motion from Mr. B. A. Dalal, to the erection of a factory "on a large scale" at Porjet Street, Tardeo, and requested him to consider the desirability of not issuing a license for the factory as the laundering, bleaching and dyeing purposes for which it was intended would result in "intolerable nuisance" to the residents of the locality.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the Municipal Act did not empower him to step in before permission for the factory was actually applied for by the owners. If action should be taken forthwith, the only remedy was to amend the law, he said.

DELEGATES TO HEALTH CONGRESS.

Messrs Jamnadas Mehta, Madhavlal Bhat and Nathalal Parikh were named as the delegates of the Bombay Corporation to the International Health Congress to be held at Torquay England, from June 2 for four days. The delegates were informed that they would have to "foot the bill" from their own pockets. Alluding to this in a speech thanking the Corporation for the honour done to him, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that such stipulations did no credit to a Corporation of the stature of Bombay and pleaded that delegates to future conferences should be made "more liable" to the Corporation.

TOWN DUTY SCHEDULE.

It was also decided to bring into operation the new Town Duty Schedule which will be made applicable from June 1947. The net revenues from the increase in the schedule are expected to be Rs. 46.08 lacs as against Rs. 19.000 lacs at present.

The increase is a sequel to the refusal of the Corporation to increase the General Tax by 2 per cent which resulted in a deficit of Rs. 64 lacs.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR which opened its doors to the buyers of the world on May 5.

All For Each And Each For All

Dr. Rajendra Prasad On Utility Of Co-operation For India

MADRAS, May 12. (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member, Government of India this morning held discussions on the various aspects of the Grow More Food Campaign in the province with the ministers of the Madras Government and the other departmental heads.

Besides the Premier Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, seven ministers and other Departmental heads were also present at the conference.

The Food Member emphasised that India should both in future and at present rely mainly on her own internal production of food. Imports were very difficult to get, in view of non-availability of foodgrains from abroad and also on account of the difficulty in financing the purchases. The Government of India, realising these factors had decided to give block-grants to the provinces to increase their food production and he wanted to know what progress Madras province had made in increasing food production with particular reference to the last two years.

PROVINCES' BURDEN.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad referred to the objects of the conference and hoped that the registrar-delegates, would, among other things, consider at length the recommendations of the All-India Co-operate Planning Committee which were of a far-reaching character. In doing so, he said, the delegates should bear in mind that co-operation was a provincial subject and the Government of India could only "guide and suggest and offer such financial and technical assistance as it could afford. But the burden of giving effect to and implementing the recommendations would fall mainly on the provinces". "It is possible that in the new set up which will follow in the wake of the impending constitution changes, the scope of the functions of the Central Government may still further be circumscribed", the Food Member warned.

Tracing the history of the Co-operative Movement in India, the Food Member said that they were now confronted with the problem of fitting in the Co-operative Movement in the general plan for the economic development of the country."

The Food Member reiterated that the co-operative system was eminently suited to the peculiar problems of India and pointed out that both the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee presided over by Prof. D. R. Gadgil and the Co-operative Planning Committee of which Mr. R. G. Saraiya was the chairman subscribed to the same opinion. "All for each and each for all". One cannot think of a more wholesome philosophy for a country of self-reliant cultivators living in communities small enough for one person to know another, and willing to pool their resources and create social and economic unity and strength.

"This background of the Co-operative Movement", Dr. Rajendra Prasad continued, "points in turn to the importance of looking at co-operation more as a way of life than as a series of separate institutions for specific purposes. The various forms of co-operation are intended to subserve the varying needs of the cultivators, the labourers and the general public, all these various institutions together help the individual to lead a better life."

Dealing with the question of loans advanced by co-operative societies, Dr. Rajendra Prasad pointed out several defects existing in the co-operative credit system and urged that in any scheme of reorganisation, all these defects and weaknesses should be provided against.

SAVING AGRICULTURISTS

Dr. Prasad said that whatever might be the form of the future organisation, the Co-operative Movement should be strengthened and reorganised so as to save agriculturist from the clutches of the unscrupulous money lender and to provide him with a more satisfactory and adequate form of credit. Co-operative societies, he said, should in future serve as a centre for the general economic improvement of its members. "I consider that they should develop into a multi-purpose society. It should not only be a finance corporation but also act as an agent for the sale of crop, supply the farmer with seed, cattlefood, as fertilisers and agricultural improvements, serve as a milk collecting station for the nearest dairy and as a centre for animal first aid and as a centre for maintaining agriculture machinery for joint use of members and encourage subsidiary occupations for its members.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad before concluding referred to some of the principles raised in the Planning Committee's report and asked the conference to give their view on them. The first and foremost was the suggestion, he said, to increase and widen the scope of co-operative activities from being very largely credit societies to multi-purpose societies. Another question of importance was whether co-operation could at all have resort to compulsion in any form, and if so the extent to which it could go in that direction. A third fundamental point requiring consideration was the extent of Government control, interference and assistance in the affairs of co-operative societies. Apart from these and such other questions, there were other recommendations dealing with details relating to each particular kind of activity (like agricultural credit, co-operative farming and milk production and supply) that co-operative societies might undertake and which would have to be discussed by the members.

A large number of delegates from all parts of India including the states and centrally administered areas attended the conference.

Delegates from the Reserve Bank of India, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Central Agricultural Marketing Department were also present.

WITHOUT REVOLUTION.

He Madras Premier, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, welcoming the delegates and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, said that the Madras Government looked upon co-operation as the harbinger of a New India built on sound economic foundations. Madras province, he said, was making headway in the co-operative field. The co-operative stores societies formed in the province were doing business to the extent of twenty-five crores of rupees annually. He felt that co-operative work should in future identify itself more with cultivators. He was confident that a new economic system could be established in the country through co-operation without having to go through the travails of a revolution.

The conference will sit for two more days.

LORD LISTOWEL TO VISIT INDIA?

(Continued from Page 1)

stressed to the British Government the necessity for immediate action in regard to the transfer deed. When Lord Ismay flew to London he had naturally taken with him alternative schemes for the approval of the British Cabinet. The Viceroy, it appears, is keen that a final effort should be made to implement the Cabinet Mission's plan of May 16 and thus preserve the unity of India, but if that plan does not meet with acceptance, he has reconciled himself to the alternative of the division of India as a whole and the division of the Punjab and Bengal.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE.

According to reports current in Delhi, if there is to be a division of India following by the division of the Punjab and Bengal, then the British Government would want a "notional division" of these two provinces, that is, they would like to ascertain the wishes of the people of these provinces through their elected representatives sitting in separate Sections as if the division has already taken place. The scheme appears to be that the present members of the Punjab and Bengal would be asked to go into two separate groups, representing areas comprising 'Pakistan' and 'non-Pakistan in their respective provinces, and asked to vote on the issue of division. They will also be asked to vote on the issue of joining or not joining the Indian Union.

H.M.G. it is learnt, will be willing to accept any other reasonable scheme that the parties in these two provinces produce, commanding the support of their respective people. For instance, if the Congress and the Muslim League in Bengal are able to agree on the non-division of Bengal on the proposed basis of joint electorates and parity of representation for Hindu's and Muslims and freedom to remain within the Indian Union, such a solution will be accepted by the British Government.

DUAL SYSTEM.

As soon as the formalities regarding division are completed, two separate Ministries in the Punjab and Bengal will be formed under the respective Governors and these Ministries will carry on the administration until the boundary Commissions to be set up finally demarcates the areas.

As regards the Central, it is gathered, immediate steps will be taken to form a separate Central Government for the Pakistan area and also for the division of the Indian Army.

Political quarters affirm that if there is to be a division, the British Government themselves will complete the division before they finally quit.

COLLECTIVE FINES ON PRESS EMPLOYEES OF CALCUTTA

Police Open Fire In Amritsar: Pitched Battles Between Rival Parties

CALCUTTA, May 12. (A.P.A.): The Government of Bengal has imposed collective fines on 300 employees of two Calcutta daily newspapers—the "Bharat" and "Eastern Express" and another weekly, "Indian Finance".

"ATTEMPTED ROBBERY"

The reason for the fine, according to the notice served by Government individually on the employees, is "attempted robbery" in an adjacent lane to the newspapers' offices in Central Calcutta.

The fines were calculated at 23 per cent of each employee's pay and the total about Rs. 10,000.

Characterising it as "arbitrary" and imposed "out of malice", Makhanlal Sen, Editor and Manager of the newspapers, said: "We shall fight the case in a law court".

"It is certainly an encroachment on the rights of the press. It is a move for thwarting the regular work of the newspaper office", Sen stated.

Originally fines were payable by today, but the time had been extended by a week on representation, Sen informed.

Brickbats Exchanged Among Rival Parties

AMRITSAR, May 12 (API).—Amritsar passed a disturbed night yesterday, there being continuous shouting of war-cries and yelling from housetops and exchanging of brickbats between members of both the communities in several parts during curfew hours.

The police had to open fire at several places. No one was, however, injured in police firing through stoning.

Two explosions were reported last night from two areas. No damage is reported to have been caused.

The twenty-six-hour-curfew will be relaxed today at 2 p.m. upto 4 p.m. but there will be no relaxation of curfew restrictions in those areas where the stoning was the heaviest.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR BACK IN LAHORE

LAHORE, May 12 (API).—Sir Evan Jenkins, Governor of the Punjab, returned to Lahore this morning from Simla.

Three cases of arson, 2 reports of stabbing one of which proved fatal and exchange of brickbats in several parts of the city were the highlights of incidents during the relaxed curfew hours from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

There is acute tension prevailing in the city.

The 24-hour curfew has been reimposed on the city from 4 p.m. today.

48-hour curfew has been imposed on the city south of railway line following more incidents during the 120 minute relaxation from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. During this period three cases of stabbing, one of which proved fatal, nine cases of arson and a large number of country-made bomb exchanges between rival armed crowds were reported.

The first stabbing incidents occurred in the Lachhmansar area where a member of a certain community in disguise fatally stabbed another person. Two other cases occurred in Kucha Suffed and Bazar Khumaran.

A sweeper woman and her child were injured in military firing outside Hathi Gate. They were taken to the Civil Hospital with bullet wounds.

CASES OF ARSON

Eight cases of arson were reported from Kucha Beriwala and Kucha Ahelwanan and one from Chauk Farid. Four arson were reported from Kucha Deviwala. Most of fires were put out without much damage.

Postasium bomb were freely used in Kucha Sattoowala and Kucha Awewala in pitched battles during the relaxed curfew hours. The Police and Military fired many rounds as a result of which a number of people were injured. The exact number of casualties is not known.

British troops arrived at the scene of disturbance in Kucha Satoowala and opened fire to disperse two armed mobs. The 48-hour curfew which begins today at 4 p.m. will remain in force till 4 p.m. on May 14.

Four prominent League leaders including Khan of Mamdot President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League arrived here today and visited the affected areas.

Eleven persons are reported to have received gun shot injuries in Kucha Satoowala: two from Kucchha Deviwala, two in Kucha Takiawanwala and one in Puthighar. These are in addition to five injured in today's stabbing cases.

The D.I.G. of Police, Mr. Hamilton Hardinge, told the Associated Press of India at 8 p.m. "now the curfew is on and the situation is quiet at the moment".

Big Haul Of Knives

DACCA, May 12 (API): Under orders from the District Magistrate, the Police yesterday, opened 22 registered postal parcels addressed to a bank and found 324 big knives and 1,446 smaller knives and seized all of them.

These parcels are alleged to have been despatched from a cutlery firm of Nizamabad in the Punjab.

It may be recalled that the Police similarly seized 3 boxes of big knives on May 9 last addressed to another bank which also was alleged to have come from Nizamabad.

SARAT BOSE PLAN FOR BENGAL

CALCUTTA, May 12. (A.P.I.): The Associated Press of India learnt today that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose took the initiative in January last in the matter of settling the communal differences in Bengal and bringing about an agreement regarding the formation of a new Cabinet in the province as also regarding the future constitution.

Mr. Bose's basic ideas were and are as follows:

(1) Bengal to be a Socialist Republic.

(2) The Bengal Legislature, to be elected after the constitution of the Republic is framed, should be elected on the basis of adult franchise and joint electorate.

(3) The Bengal Legislature so elected should decide the relations of Bengal with the rest of India.

(4) The present Muslim League Ministry should be dissolved and a representative Interim Cabinet formed without delay.

(5) The public services in Bengal should be manned by Bengalis and Hindus and Muslims should have equal share in it.

(6) An ad hoc constitution-making body consisting of 30 or 31 members should be set up by the Congress and the Muslim League in Bengal It should frame the constitution of the Republic of Bengal expeditiously.

In the course of the discussions that have taken place between Mr. Bose and Congress and Muslim leaders during the last four months, it is stated, other relevant matters have also been discussed, and some are still under consideration. But details regarding them are not available.

The Associated Press of India was, however, informed by an authoritative source that the report that had been circulated in certain quarters that Mr. Bose had entered into a secret pact with certain Muslim League leaders was entirely without foundation.

By-Election To Bombay Council

BOMBAY, May 12 (API): A by-election to the Bombay Legislative Council will be held on June 24 in the Northern Division Muhammadan Rural Constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. N. J. Shaikh. Nomination papers will be filed and scrutinised on May 24, and the counting of votes will take place on June 30.

MUZAFFARPUR, May 11 (API): The second All-India Convention of the Revolutionary Socialist Party will be held in Muzaffarpur from tomorrow.

Martial Law In Iraqi Districts

BAGHDAD, May 12 (APA): An official Iraqi communique today announced that the Zebar and Rawandus districts—mainly inhabited by the Barzani tribes—had been placed under martial law. The announcement said that matrial law would also be extended to adjoining areas which were considered by the military commander to be connected with military operations.

Br. Royal Family Back Home

PORTSMOUTH, (England), May 12. (A.P.A.): The British Royal family stepped on English soil for the first time in more than three months to-day following their 23,000 mile South African tour.

Using a gangway covered with scarlet cloth, King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, disembarked from the 40,500 ton battleship Vanguard at 08-05 G.M.T.

Promptly at 08-00 G.M.T. the Royal Family appeared on the afterdeck, the King in an Admiral's uniform. Queen Elizabeth wore a costume of dusty pink and a hat of ostrich feathers, Princess Elizabeth was in apricot.

While the Queen and the Princesses chatted with the Chief Officers, the King inspected the Royal Marine guard of honour on the afterdeck.

1,400 French Workers Down Tools

PARIS, May 12 (Reuter): Less than 90 minutes after resuming work today following a two week strike which precipitated the French Government crisis last week, 1,400 workers in two Renault Car factories downed tools again this morning.

The new strike began after a decision not to accept the three Francs per hour increase agreed to on Friday by the Government and the Central Strike Committee.

These were the two plants which on Friday, shortly before the Central Strike Committee reached an agreement with the Government, voted unanimously to hold out for their original demand for a ten francs per hour increase.

They had returned to work today along with roughly 17,500 workers in other Renault factories on a provincial basis, while their local Strike Committee considered Friday's agreement.

MALTREATMENT OF LABOUR

Industrial Conditions Inquiry Committee On Cause Of Unrest

Employment of propaganda among the workers to encourage maximum production and the establishment of Works Committees which the management is to consult on the day-to-day working of the mill, are some of the most important recommendations made by the Industrial Conditions Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay under the chairmanship of Mr. T. E. Waterfield, I.C.S., in its interim report on the Cotton Textile Industry in Khandesh.

One of the conclusions the Committee has arrived at is that there has been a definite or even considerable fall in production since the end of the war; a fall which is mainly due to the strikes and bartals and the removal of the war-time incentive towards maximum production (for all of which the Girni Kamgar Unions are chiefly responsible), but also partially due to the mechanical breakdown and other causes. The Committee finds that absenteeism has increased to an usual extent only at Dhulia, but that indiscipline has increased abnormally everywhere. Violent behaviour has increased distinctly everywhere except at Chalisgaon, and now prevails to an unusual extent. While giving concrete instances of violence, the Committee clearly indicated the responsibility of the Girni Kamgar Unions especially at Amalner where "it is no exaggeration to say that violence has been raised to the level of a deliberate policy".

ECONOMIC PRIVATIONS

Economic privations, in the Committee's opinion, have little responsibility for the recent labour unrest. Labour unrest is found to be very considerably due to unfair treatment of workers; other causes are listed as Communist propaganda and incitement, lack of consultation between the management and labour, the general wave of discontent following the war (which especially affects industrial workers "with their combination of a low standard of living with a comparatively high degree of political consciousness") and the notable increase in the workers' self-respect which no longer allows them to tolerate what he has patiently endured in the past.

The Committee's recommendations including the following:

Regarding indiscipline and management-workers relations—a radical change is necessary in the mutual attitude of the management and the workers. In pursuance of this policy, Works Committees should be established which the management should consult on the day-to-day working of the mill; the same Committees might also be entrusted with the workers' discipline. Fines and searches should be reduced to a minimum, and jobbers should be expressly forbidden to use abusive language. A whole-time medical officer should be appointed with a guaranteed freedom and independence of status. Regarding economic privations etc. Wages should be standardised and a minimum wage should be introduced. Bonus and dearness allowance should be paid in kind (so far as Rationing permits) and in the provision of amenities rather than in cash. The management should make arrangements for decently housing workers.

General.—A Mill Labour Officer in the true sense of the term should be appointed, if necessary by the Government. He should be given a separate and isolated office and he should enjoy a free and independent status.

FATE OF BOMBAY IN DAYS TO COME

BOMBAY, May 12 (API): Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress and President of the newly formed Maharashtra Unification Conference, addressing a Press Conference here today, reiterated the demand for carving out a new province of Maharashtra, consisting of the Marathi speaking areas from the British Provinces and the Indian States, and Goa.

The Congress had recognised the need for redistribution of the Provinces on a linguistic basis as early as 1920, Mr. Deo said.

Asked if that still remained the position of the Congress, and, if so, why Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammayya had withdrawn his resolution on the subject at a meeting of the Congress members of the Constituent Assembly in New Delhi, Mr. Shankar Rao Deo said the resolution had been withdrawn with a view to avoiding premature controversies.

Since the British Government had fixed a date for the transfer of power to India, he said, it had become necessary to rush through the task of drafting a constitution long before that date. The various problems affecting the re-distribution of the provinces would be taken up at the appropriate time by the appropriate bodies. To prejudice issues by premature commitments would have resulted in the more important work being delayed.

Referring to the "thorny" question of Berar, Mr. Deo said the first session of the Maharashtra Unification had passed a resolution upholding the Conference, held at Jalgaon in April, had passed a resolution upholding the right of the people of Berar to decide their own future. The very fact that representatives of Berar had taken their place in the Constituent Assembly proved that Berar had been recognised as an integral part of British India.

The future of Bombay City was no longer a matter of controversy, Mr. Deo said. "Bombay will belong to Maharashtra".

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, and Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, inspect Home Guards.

Truth Behind S. A. Indian Reception To Their Majesties

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, May 12.—Anamalous position apparently exists regarding the recall of India's Agent from South Africa according to a Congress source.

According to this source while the Agent has been recalled, the Indian Agency office still functions with the Secretary who is an Englishman.

On the occasion of the King and Queen's visit to South Africa, it is learnt that the English Secretary of the Agency wrote to Pt. Nehru enquiring what attitude Indians in South Africa should adopt regarding reception to their Majesties.

Pt. Nehru is reported to have replied that it was a matter for Indians in South Africa to decide but he expressed the view that there should be no ugly demonstrations.

The English Secretary of the Indian Agency apparently put a gloss over this reply of Pt. Nehru and led Indians in South Africa to believe that Pt. Nehru was in favour of Indians joining the functions held in reception of Their Majesties. Some Indians, therefore, did participate in these functions.

The matter, it is reported, was later referred to Gandhiji for his advice. But Mahatma, it is learnt, did not approve Indians joining these receptions.

GREAT VAISHNAVAS MANDIR CLOSED

Protest Against Harijan Temple Entry Bill

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 12.

As a protest against the Harijan Temple Entry Bill, Natverlal Shyamlal Mandir, a great temple of the Vaishnavas was kept closed today. This is the first incident in the history of 150 or 200 years of this temple. Telegrams are sent to the Bombay Premier Mr. Kher, Pandit Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi.

NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW

Prospects Of Large Acreage And Favourable Weather

NEW YORK, May 11.

The cotton market was irregular with nearby deliveries firm reflecting purchases of abut 60,000 bales for U. N. R. R. A. account, which is believed to be destined for China, and the tightening supply situation. On the other hand, deferred contracts depressed the market early in the week attributed to prospects of a larger acreage, more favourable weather reports together with considerable uncertainty regarding future consumption trends. However, the sharp discounts on new crop months compared with nearbys subsequently encouraged buying in later positions, notwithstanding optimistic crop reports. Apart from U. N. R. R. A. business, little activity was noted in the export department but future prospects are considered bright, particularly concerning shipments of large amounts to Japan and the American and British occupied zones in Germany either by the army or through private channels. Also it is believed that France will re-enter the market to purchase American cotton now that the World Bank has granted that country a 250,000,000 dollar loan. Sales in the Southern spot markets were light presumably reflecting a slowing down of activity in the cotton goods market, as well as scarcity of offerings of desirable grades by producers. Private acreage reports issued recently are revised upwards with indicated plantings for the belt as a whole placed as high as 18 per cent over last year, which has raised plantings to about 21,480,000 acres compared with 18,190,000 last year and the Government 1947 goal of 23,000,000. Towards the close the market reacted attributed chiefly to technical considerations.

WEEKLY WORTH STREET REVIEW

NEW YORK, May 10. (U.P.A.): Long buyers in cotton textiles began to show signs of wavering on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market during the week ended to-day, according to a United Press review, while retailers and garment cutters held fast on the price resistance line in that direction, backgrounded by more numerous enquiries from exporters and big domestic distributors. Brokers reported that mail order houses and chain store buyers along with industrial consumers were showing more interest in the examination of samples while they checked over prices and the delivery situation. Selling agents detected a note of confidence among some buyers visiting the market.

While actual business put through remained on the quiet side, observers agreed that the price uncertainty of the past month or two seemed to be fading. Merchants said buyers were gradually assuming that attitude, while a levelling off in prices probably will occur and chances for an abrupt decline appear more remote.

In finished goods, converters said the aloof position of domestic buyers was more than balanced by the increased number of export inquiries for finished goods, while attention in wool fabrics was divided between the softening demand for woollens with accompanying reports of further mill curtailment and a sustained demand for worsted at prevailing prices. The Rayon Organ, published by the Textile Economics Bureau reported that first quarter production of broad woven goods from rayon, nylon and silk averaged 38,400,000 linear yards weekly, a new high for any quarter in history.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE RELATIONS

Will Be Determined As To How Sterling Balances Are Settled, Says Chundrigar

LONDON, May 12 (Reuter): India wants to maintain good relations with Britain and both the Government of India and the Indian people will gladly have from Britain the goods that she needs, particularly machinery for the industrialisation of India, said Mr. Ismail I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member of the Indian Interim Government, in an interview with Reuter to-day.

"I hope Great Britain will soon be able to set in order her manufacturing power and export to India the goods which India needs", he added.

"Future Indo-British trade depends on how the question of Sterling Balances is solved and on the change of Indian currency after the Rupee-Sterling Link finishes on July 1.

Mr. Chundrigar will discuss Indo-British trade problems with Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and the question of British shipping interests in India with shipping heads here during his stay.

He added that members of the Indian Cabinet, including Mr Liaqat Ali Khan, India's Finance Member and leader of the Muslim League in the Interim Cabinet would be coming to London soon to discuss the question of Sterling Balances.

17,000 Tons Of U. S. Food Grains For Ind

BOMBAY, May 12 (UPD: Over 17,000 tons of food grains from U.S.A were brought by two ships which arrived in Bombay during the week-end.

The S.S. "Samsura" which arrived on May 11, brought 8,724 tons of wheat which have been allocated as follows: Bombay: 3,674 tons; Hyderabad: 200 tons; Baroda: 200 tons; Gwalior: 500 tons; Central India States: 1,100 tons; and Defence Services: 3,250 tons.

The "Harry Gluckman" which reached Bombay on May 10, brought 1,620 tons of wheat flour from which Bombay gets 275 tons and the Defence Services 750 tons. The ship also carried 7,850 tons of milo which have been allocated as follows: Bombay: 1,350 tons; Central Provinces: 1,000 tons; Gwalior: 2,000 tons; Baroda: 1,000 tons; and Central India States 2,500 tons.

INDIAN TEA EXPORT ALLOTMENT FOR 1947-48

NEW DELHI, May 11.

The Indian tea export allotment for 1947-48 has been fixed at 413,903,-340 lbs corresponding approximately to the quantity at present programmed for export during the current year.

This allotment represents 108% of India's standard export figure, as against 126% permitted by the International Tea Committee.

A notification concerning this allotment, which is made under the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938, as published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated May 12, 1947.

"MILK"

REMINDER

...ating consumers and new entrants to the Government Milk Distribution Scheme are reminded that they can renew their milk cards or obtain new ones for month of June from the milk centres upto 17th May 1947

The price of milk for June will be 13 annas per seer

D. N KHURODY

Milk Commissioner, Bombay.

Cabinet's Clash With Mountbatten

"ISMAY REPORT ON INDIA PROVES CONTROVERSIAL"

"No Disintegration Of India": Viceroy's Intentions Viewed With Suspicion

LONDON, May 12 (UPI).—The main reason for the postponement of His Excellency the Viceroy's meeting with the Indian leaders announced to begin on Saturday, May 17, until Monday, June 2 appears to be due to a sharp difference of opinion between Lord Mountbatten and the British Cabinet Committee on India in regard to former's report conveyed to the Cabinet through Lord Ismay, cables the Political Correspondent of the United Press of India in London.

The correspondent says that he has reason to believe that the Ismay Report has proved to be considerably controversial to the Cabinet Committee on India and notwithstanding all official background explanations of Lord Ismay, it is becoming increasingly clear that Mr. Attlee and Sir Stafford Cripps are not convinced of Lord Mountbatten's line of thinking. The general assumptions are that the Viceroy is too definitely inclined to provincial partitions and the major Pakistan partition and also that he is allowing, through political department, tendencies for complete disintegration of India to develop.

Military opinions as far as could be estimated from talks here are tending to show that if beside Pakistan and Hindustan, Indian States too are allowed to be independent, then the country will be so weak politically, economically and industrially that it will defeat the objective aimed at so long, and with a weak Central Government, India will become a burden instead of a strong point in the overall strategic plan.

Informed quarters in London appear to be expecting serious developments in the North-West Frontier Province although the Whitehall officials hold that Lord Mountbatten is taking great pains to avoid disorder there. Critics of the British Imperialism on the other hand—both Indian and British—are for the first time expressing serious doubts about the Viceroy's policy and intentions. They are pointing out that his handling of the Frontier affairs amounts to direct encouragement to Governor Caroe and the Muslim League followers of present movement for further trouble.

Following postponement of the Round Table talks, frequent Whitehall-Simla exchange of notes are understood to be taking place now and a tentative decision on the Ismay Report vis-a-vis British attitude is not likely before this weekend.

Prof. Catlin En Route To Simla

CALCUTTA, May 12 (APL) After a sojourn of three weeks in China as a guest of the Chinese Government Prof. George Catlin arrived in Calcutta and immediately left for Delhi on his way to Simla. He is expected to be in London by Sunday next.

In China the Professor had long talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, the Premier Dr. Chang, the Foreign Minister Dr. Wong and the Minister of Education.

JAWAHAR RETURNS TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 12 (API).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Delhi this morning from Simla, where he was the house-guest of the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten since last Thursday. Before he left, he called on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who arrived in Simla yesterday morning. Pandit Nehru also met Sir Evans Jenkins, the Governor of the Punjab who paid a one-day visit to the Viceregal lodge.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE TO MEET ON MAY 31

NEW DELHI, May 12 (API).—The Congress President Acharya J. B. Kripalani, announces that in view of the change in the date of the Viceroy's Conference with the leaders, the meeting of the Working Committee which was called on May 16 has been postponed to May 31 and subsequent days. The time and place of the meeting will be announced later.

U. S. Embassy Opens Consular Section

NEW DELHI, May 12—A Consular Section was opened to-day at the American Embassy here to serve the needs of the residents of Delhi Province.

The Section will perform the following functions: Issue visas to persons desiring to visit the United States, who are in transit or residing in Delhi Province; perform passport services for American citizens residing in the Province; certify consular invoices for firms established in Delhi; and perform notarial services, including the authentication of the signatures of officials within the Province.

Visas for persons desiring to emigrate to the United States or for students will be issued in New Delhi only to residents of Delhi Province.

The Consulates General at Calcutta and Bombay and the Consulate at Karachi will continue, as heretofore, to perform consular services for residents and firms within their respective districts.—USIS .

Tagore Memorial Funds Total Rs. 15,00,000

CALCUTTA, May 12 (A.P.I.): Up till now nearly 15 lakhs of rupees has been collected for the All-India Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Fund. This statement was made by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose at a public meeting held here in observance of the 87th birthday anniversary of the Poet at the University Institute Hall. Mr. Ghose said that a far greater sum should have been contributed by this time. He appealed for more liberal contributions.

Dr. Kalidas Nag of Calcutta University inaugurated the meeting.

Mr. Sajani Kanta Das, who presided, said that India of Rabindranath's conception was now at the cross-roads. To divide India was to deprive her of the glory which Rabindranath had conceived and it would be denying her historic past.

As optimists they hoped that these walls of division, if they were erected, would soon collapse and Indians would be able to appear as a United Nation before the world.

SINGAPORE, May 12 (APA.) Indonesia is "determined to fulfil the promise to ship 500,000 tons of rice to India," Dr. Kartawisastio, chief of the Indonesian Food Distribution Department, said in an interview here.

He is 'en route' to Trivandrum for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Conference, beginning on May 15.

He said the Government of India is chartering a ship to collect 6,000 tons of paddy from Indonesia during May.

It was officially stated here that so far only 54,000 tons of paddy have been shipped from Indonesia to India.

I. N. T. U. C. INDEPENDENT OF CONGRESS

Suresh Banerjee Says Labour Movement Must Be Freed From Domination Of Communists

CALCUTTA, May 11 (A.P.I.): The President of the newly formed Indian National Trade Union Congress, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, said today that the new organisation was absolutely independent of the Indian National Congress though being nationalist, it would have natural sympathy towards the Congress. The I.N.T.U.C. would help the Congress in its struggle for independence. After independence was attained its object would be to lead India towards Socialism.

Dr. Banerjee said that the All-India Trade Union Congress was under the control of Congress-minded people in 1942: when Congress workers on the labour front went to jails in connection with the August movement, the Communists got an opportunity and exploited the situation. The T.U.C. was today dominated by Communists, who called strikes not only for economic reasons but also for political causes.

"The policy of the Communist Party of India", Dr. Banerjee said, "is linked almost entirely to the foreign policy of Soviet Russia. Many of the anti-national activities of this party are due to their allegiance to a foreign power. Everyone is apprehensive of the role that Russia may play with the help of the Communist Party of India. India is now at the gate of independence.

"At this critical juncture, it is essential that every nationalist should see that the working class of India does not become a mere tool in the hands of a party which will not hesitate to do anything anti-national to satisfy the imperialistic ambition of its foreign master. "It is due to this that the nationalist workers on the Labour Front have for some time been thinking of starting an All-India labour organisation with a definite nationalist outlook."

THE DIFFERENCE.

"The policy of the I.N.T.U.C. as regards Labour organisation also is fundamentally different from the policy of the Communist Party", continued Dr. Banerjee. "With the latter the strike is the first and last weapon but the I.N.T.U.C. considers that strikes are the last weapon. The Communist-controlled T.U.C. has described the new Industrial Disputes Act as a "black act", but the I.N.T.U.C. thinks that if properly applied, it will be a powerful weapon in the hands of the working class in its fight against the employers.

"Labour was uptil now, forced to depend absolutely on struggle for the satisfaction of its demands, however legitimate they might be. This recourse to the law of the jungle must end now and we are thankful to the Congress Government that it has within a few months of taking charge of the administration, enacted a law which has given the workers an opportunity, like all other people, to go to the courts for the settlement of disputes.

"I am sure that the pressure of circumstances will compel the Central Government to enact all the necessary laws in the near future.

"I want to make it perfectly clear that we are in favour of the establishment of a society in which Labour disputes, like all other disputes, will be decided by law and strikes, though not illegal, will not be necessary".

Dr. Banerjee said that due to the constant agitation of the Communists, strikes had of late increased to an unnatural extent. Even in this fomenting of strikes, the policy of the Communists was clear, he added.

OBJECTIVE OF COMMUNISTS.

"There is very soon going to be complete transference of power in India from British to Indian hands. As a matter of fact, the transference has already started. The Congress wants the transference to be as peaceful as possible.

But the Communalists and the Communists are against it. The communalists want division of India and the establishment of Pakistan, the Communists want power in their own hands.

Communalists are creating troubles but by recourse to so-called direct action, the Communists by recourse to continuous strikes.

Apart from political reasons, strikes are specially undesirable at this stage of India's political evolution. India due to her long dependence, is at present the poorest country in the world. Independent to remove the colossal poverty requires maximum production in the factory and in the field. So it is essential that there should be as few strikes as possible".

WHAT FLAG TO USE.

Dr. Banerjee expected that by the time the session of the I.N.T.U.C. was held in Bombay in September next, the membership of the new organisation would be nearabout five lakhs. He said that it had not yet been settled what flag it would use. It would not certainly use the Red Flag with the Hammer and Sickle, because it was the Russian flag. It would, in the near future, devise its own flag.

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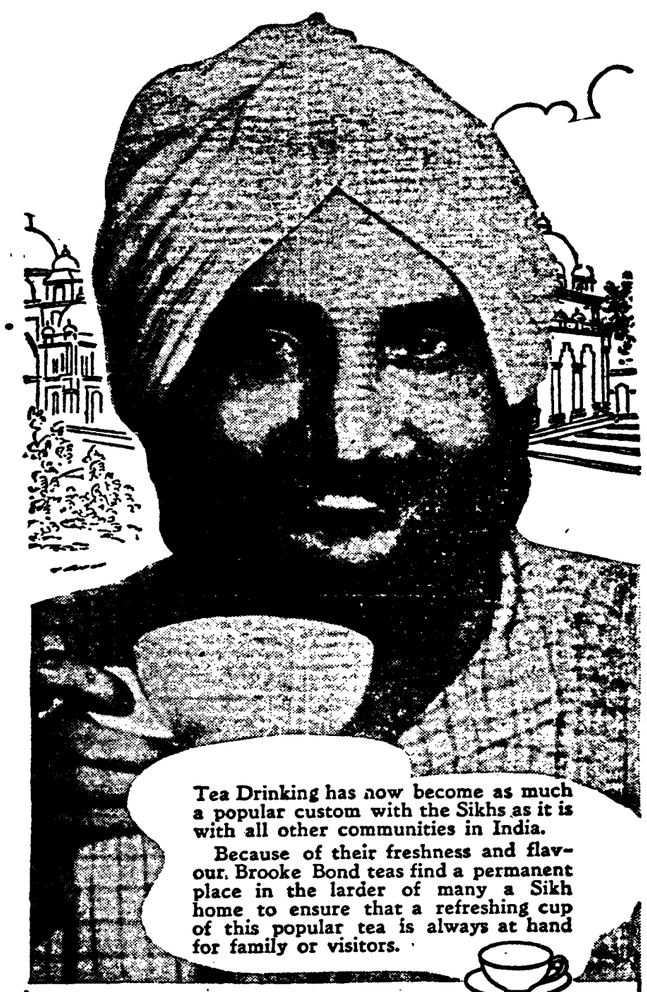

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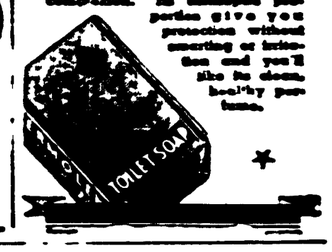

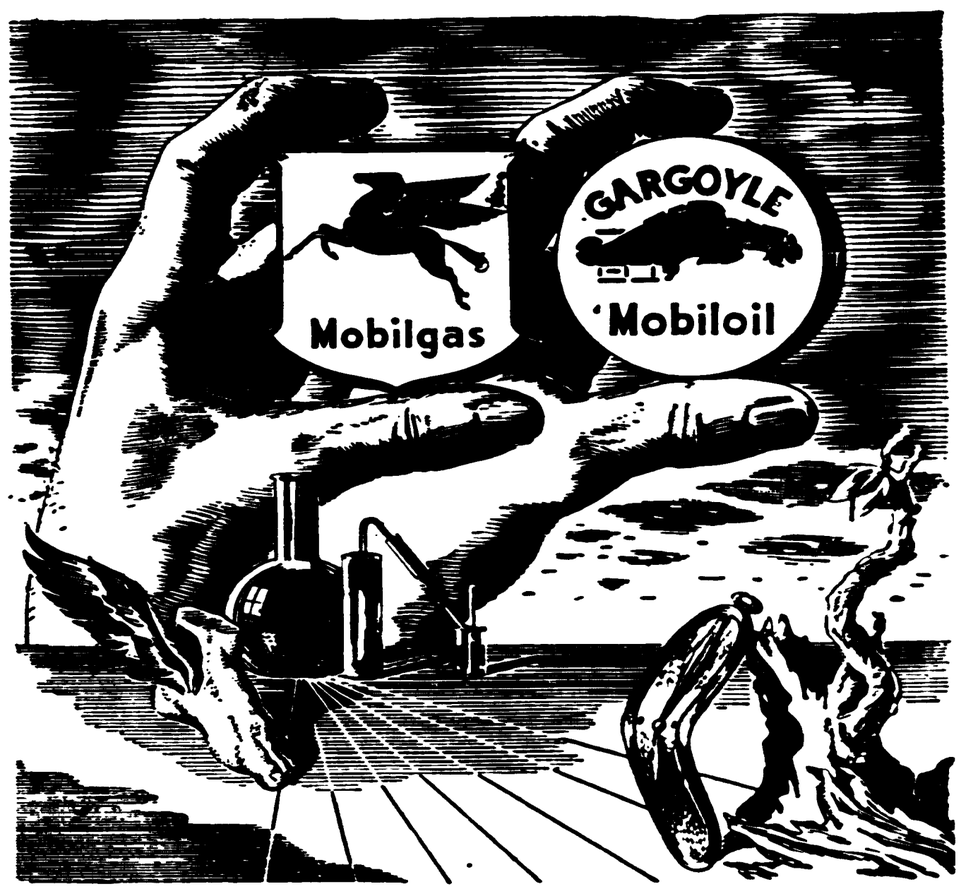

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Sharp Drop In Tata Steel Shares

PERSISTENT UNLOADING OF SPECULATIVE HOLDINGS

Bullion Market Recovers After Early Decline

BOMBAY, May 12.—The Bombay Stock Exchange displayed easier feeling with increased selling pressure. Somewhat unfavourable political outlook along with fears of deflation and prospects of imports of yarn and cotton textiles from Japan chilled bullish enthusiasm and there was more disposition to liquidate holdings: However the technical position of the market remains healthy and any further decline is likely to attract better support.

Tata Steel Dfd. opened at Rs. 2,100/- against previous close at Rs. 2,136. There was scattered buying and Dfds. improved at Rs 2,122 which was highest level for the day. This improvement was followed by active selling from professionals and Dfds. declined at Rs. 2,095. A small rally was took up the market at Rs. 2110 but general selling have depressed quotation at Rs. 2065. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 400 and after improving at Rs. 403 downturned at Rs. 393.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1080 and improved at Rs 1090 but eased off at Rs. 1055 and steadied at Rs. 1062. Kohinoor the most favourite among speculative element opened at Rs. 682 and improved at Rs. 691 but quietened at Rs. 682. Simplex shares opened at Rs. 320 and after improving at Rs. 324 declined at Rs. 315. Swadeshi Shares opened at Rs. 608 and hardened at Rs. 621 but reacted at Rs. 608 and steadied at Rs. 610. Scindia Shares were placed at Rs. 31/6 while Central Bank Shares changed hands at Rs 104.

There was continuous selling and Dfds. declined at Rs. 2050 while Ordinary shares lost further ground at Rs. 386. Bombay Dyeings quietened at Rs. 1045 and Kohinoors retreated at Rs. 668 while Swadeshi Shares stood at Rs. 600. Central Bank Shares were quiet Rs. 103 and Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 175. Scindia Shares closed at Rs. 31. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day with easy tone.

Steel Shares dropped considerably owing to unfavourable labour reports at Jamshedpur works. As a net result of day's working Tata Steel Dfds. declined Rs. 86, Ordinary Rs. 17, Dyeing Rs. 30, Kohinoor Rs. 17, Swadeshi Rs. 15, Nagpur Rs. 6, Simplex Rs. 15, Gokak Rs. 8, Indore Rs. 52 and Belapur Rs. 6.

MILLS.

Bombay Dyeing 1045 Kohinoor 668 Swadeshi 600 Nagpur 274/8 Simplex 306 New Great 363 Gokak 295 Indore 527/8 Century 905 Colaba 225 Indian Bleaching 162 Swan 368 Finlay X. D. 305 Morarji 650 Edward 670 Meyer 246/4 Apollo 4/4 I. U. Ord. 15/6 I. U. Dfd. 3/2 Madhusudan 305 Poddar 330 Khatau 300

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. 386 Tata Steel Dfd. 2136/8 Second Pref. 167/8.

CEMENT

Associated Merger 175.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 452/8 Bellapur 252 Shivrajpur 36/8 Scindia 31 Construction 194 Tata Chemical 16/4 Tata Oil 77/8 Indian Iron 33/10 Bengal Steel 25/14.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Tram Ordinary 117 Tata Hydro 176 Andhra 1565 X. D Tata Power X. D. 1690.

MILLS (CASH).

Elphinstone 92 Phoenix 1295 India Manufacturing 3700 Koorla 300 Dawn 1602/8 David 151/4 New City 228/12 Minerva 210 Bradbury 520 Bharucha (Defd.) 8 Bharat 51/12 Mysore 300 Madhavji 17 Model 202/8 Laxmi 1725 Vishnu 683/12 Western 3600 Standard 562/8 Sholapur 6165 Sassoon Cotton 19/8 Hindustan 3600 Tata 96 Ahmedabad Advance 460 Sassoon Silk 85 New Union 18/8 Madhusudan B 60 Shrinivas 405 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 375 Victoria 425.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 156/4 (New) 118/12 Surat 243/12 New Pref. 140 Karachi 240 Broach 12/1 Ajmer 13/8 Amalgamated 20/4 Jaigaon 14/12 Nagpur 58 Poona 210 Bombay Suburban 202/8 Bombay Suburban (New) 164/10.

BANK SHARES.

Reserve 118 Imperial 2395 P. P. 590 Central X. R. 103 India 241 Union 11/8 Baroda 166 Habib 164 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 76/8 Jaipur 62 Hindusthan Com. 47 Mysore 460 Exchange (Ord.) 53.

INSURANCE.

Oriental 5775 Empire 975 New India 82 Jupiter 34 Vulcan 16 Indian Mercantile 60 Universal Fire 18 Vasant 22/4 British India General 22 Industrial Prudential 45 Neptune 13/6 New Great 43 All-India General 40/4.

RAILWAYS.

O. P. 106/8 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Sara Sirajganj 116 Pachora 101 Mandra Bhon 116.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 550 Steamer 562/8 Burma New 168/12 Burma Petrol 3/12/6 Mackenzie 185 Port Canning 86 Kemp 575 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Radio (Ord.) 377 Indian Radio B. 375 Indian Radio 361/4 Indian Investment Trust 106/8 Wimco X. R. 273/12 Dharamsey Chemical 35 Mukund Iron 14/12 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 355 Supreme India 228 Jamwire 141/8 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 325 United Motor 70 A. C. C. New 61/8.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 208/12 Tram 54/4 Andhra Valley 1390 Tata Power 1445 Hydro 143/8 Bombay Steamer 315 Nagpur 685 Swadeshi 150 Vishnu 822/8 Laxmi 306/4 New Great 268/12 Poddar 116 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 130 Bradbury 523/12 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 119 (2nd Pref.) 122/8 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 115 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120.

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Indian Copper 3/4/6 B. I. C. 9/8 Burma Corporation 4/5 New Victoria 5/2 New Victoria Preference 6/9 Raja 29 Phalton 125 Gold Mohar 370 New Kaiser-i-Hind 430 Sajjan 300 Osmanshahi 300 Ajamshahi 265 Air Services 16/8 Air India 182/8 Birla Motor 8 Marshal 7/8.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, May 12.

MILLS.

Apollo 4/4/6 4/4
Bharat 52 51/12
B. Dyeing 1080 90 77/8 80 72/8 85 55 62/8 42/8 50 45
C. India 279 79/8 78 80/8 74 74/8
Colaba 225
Dawn 1602/8
E. Textiles 672/8 70
Elphinsone (Ord.) 90 82
Finlay 309 4 5
Gokak 300 1 295
I U. (Defd.) 3/3/6 3/2
I. U. (Ord.) 15/9 15/10 15/5 15/6
Indore 565 62/8 65 22/8 30 27/8 32/8 27/8
Kohinoor 682 91 83 86 85 90 80 92 68 70 65 68
Laxmi 1725 (ex. div.)
Model 202/8
New Union 18/6 18/8 18/4 18/8
New Great 363
Sassoon Cotton 19/8
Simplex 320 24 19 28 6
Swadeshi 608 19 15 16 12 21 8 10 8 6 3 8 600
Tata Mills 96

BANKS.

Baroda 166/8 56/8 66
Central 104 3/8 4 3/12 4 8
Habib 164
Imperial (Old) 2360 2415 2390 95
Imperial (New) 588 96/4 90
India 241
Reserve 118/8 18
Union 11/6 11/9
U. Commercial 76 75/8 76/8

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 157/8 66/4
Andhra Valley 1560 57/8 55
B. Tram (Ord.) 117 16/8 17
B. Tram (Pref.) 54/8 54/4
Hydro 176
Power 1680 95 90
Power (Pref.) 144a
New India Ass. 82/8 82
Scindhia Steam 31/4 31/7 31/8 31/9 31

STEEL.

B. Steel 26/2 26/4 25/12 26 25/14
I. Iron 34/2 34 34/2 33/10
Tata (Defd.) 2100 22/8 2095 2105 2097/8 2105 2100 7/8 5 12/8 2045 50
Tata (Ord.) 400 3 399/8 400 398 400 391 92 86
Tata (Ist (Pref.) 202/12
Tata (IInd Pref.) 167

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 550 51/4 46/4 50
A. C. C. (Old) 176 78 74/8 75
A. C. C. (New) 61/8
Belapur 255 57 54/8 55/8 51 53 52
B. B. (Old) 447/8 60 52/8.
B. E. Petrol 3/12/3 3/11/6 3/12/6
I. Bleaching 162
P. Construction 196 97 94 95 94
Shivrajpur 36/8
Tata Chemical 16/2 16/4 16/2 16/6
Tata Oil 77 78 77/12 78/8 77/8
Wimco 270 75 73/12
Tata Chmical (Pref.) 115

SPECIAL.

Andra Valley Debenture 102/12.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 12.

The local Bullion Market was quietly steady with a moderate business. Members were busy with settlement work of Vaishakh contracts and it appears that the settlement will pass off smoothly.

In the meanwhile there was limited business in the market. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 168/8 and ready Gold business was reported at Rs. 109/4.

Later on there was increased selling in Silver which declined at Rs 167/10 while Gold was steady at Rs. 109/4.

Later on there was increased buying by tukda market operators and Silver rallied at Rs. 169/4. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	169	4	0
Ready Gold	109	8	0
Sovereigns	70	12	0

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, May 12.

The Cotton Market was open only up to 2 p.m. as a mark of respect to the death of a member but no business was done.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1775 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 12.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
July	437/4	435/8	435/12
Sept.	445/8	443-3/4	444
Karachi July	46/9/5	46/4/9	46/4/9

SAVARKUNDA QUOTATIONS.

SAVARKUNDA, May 12.

Rates as under:—Kapasia 140. Kapa 8, Cotton 13/8, Ghee 106, Mandvi 5, Magdi 5/3. Mag 13.

Possible Resurgence Of German And Japanese Textile Industry

COTTON GOODS PRICES ON WAY DOWN

AUGUSTA, Georgia (U.P.A.)

Cotton goods prices are on the way down—but don't expect a flat slash that snips the same percentage off everything from calico to broadcloth, writes Charles Macko, Staff Correspondent of The "Wall Street Journal".

Mr. Macko said: Price readjustments in this industry are abiding by the law of supply and demand. Almost two years of post-war day and night production by cotton mills is finally flooding the nation with textile products the public desires.

The result: A slowing up of orders to Southern cotton mills, not only for delivery several months hence but on some items for delivery now. So some cotton men have begun to trim prices back toward former O.P.A. levels—and even below—to attract balky, price-conscious customers.

These are highlights of the cotton textile situation easily discernible as some 800 cotton manufacturers and their selling agents gathered for a three-day convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association ending to-day. These men, meeting in this city where Eli Whitney perfected his cotton gin, represent 75 per cent of the nation's cotton textile output.

Cotton mill men say there are several signposts of the shifting situation in their industry.

LULL IN WORTH STREET.

For the past five weeks, for example, there has been a lull in New York's Worth Street. That's where the mills sell much of their unfinished cotton cloth known as "gray goods." Many users of such material, from garment makers to industrial cloth users, are waiting to see how the cotton cloth price cat will jump before placing more orders.

Up against such sales resistance, cotton cloth producers are returning to old sales pressure techniques. One tactic these days, for example, is to emphasize to domestic buyers that if they don't take what's available greedy foreign buyers will.

One mill representative here said: "I told customers I could sell plenty of cotton ticking to a South African mattress maker. I also had a Swede looking for thousands of yards of cloth. I turned both down because I wanted to take care of my regular customers first."

Many cotton mill men agree with Mr. Walter S. Montgomery, president of several textile firms, who looks upon the foreign market as a cushion for any declining domestic cotton textile demand. Last year's exports or American cotton textiles amounted to 8 per cent of total U.S. output. Totalling almost 800 million yards, exports were more than double prewar. Mill men here claim the exports could have been twice as large.

For the long-term, however, prospects are clouded by the possible resurgence of the German and Japanese textile industries—and by greater competition from Britain.

SALES TO O.P.A.

"It's not our fault that the kitchen gingham has become the parlor dress in price, because we don't have control over what happens to cloth once we sell it," one mill man declared.

As for mill prices, "about 70 per cent of all cotton goods made by mills is now being sold at O.P.A. levels," claims Mr. Frank Walton, former textiles director for the War Production Board and now with a Worth Street selling agency.

Even old O.P.A. prices were far above pre-war, however. They reflected raw cotton prices more than triple the 1939-40 level of around 10 cents a pound and wages double the previous peacetime level.

That's why one type print cloth for dresses and shirts that sold at seven cents a yard before the war climbed to 20 cents under O.P.A. and brings 23 cents for delivery in the future and even more for immediate delivery.

"Current prices of most goods are fairly satisfactory although some are dangerously weak," admitted Mr. William Jacobs, president of the National Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The cotton mill men are keeping a close eye on heavy duck and also on twill cloth that goes into work clothes. There's a war surplus overhanging the market. Buyers of such cloth are cautious and won't bid above former O.P.A. levels: often they offer less.

Underlying this price-paring activity, however, is a fear of how it may affect buyers. Says one spinning mill owner: "If I cut prices a little, my customers wouldn't buy more, but will wait for even lower prices."

Many men at the Augusta meeting say that cotton textile prices, like those for cotton, just don't know when to stop once they start moving in any direction.

PRICE DECLINE.

With the present raw cotton price around 35 cents a pound many manufacturers worry about their inventories of this raw material. Last year they saw cotton prices break from about 40 cents to 30 cents, then bound upward again. Many mills are trying to follow a hand-to-mouth buying policy.

Should a sharp slump occur in cotton textiles some mill men plan to curtail production immediately. Says Mr. Karl Bishopric, owner of the Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N.C., now running on three shifts: "I have told my mill superintendent to cut production."

Curse of the industry in the past, says Mr. Bishopric (and other mill men agree), is that cotton mills continued producing for inventory in previous periods of business recession. Inevitably, they had to make forced sales at cut rates, depressing prices even further.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 12.

The Produce Market was steady with moderate business. Castorseeds were firm with active buying and May delivery was quoted at a premium of Rs. 4/4 over the ceiling price. Trading for September delivery started to-day at Rs. 140/4 and under active buying advanced at Rs. 143/-. At this level there was some realising and the market reached at Rs. 142/8. Linseed ready was placed at Rs. 26/4 and April May business was done at Rs. 26/4. July August delivery was quoted at Rs. 26/8. Groundnuts were quietly steady with very little business. Khandesh quality was quoted at Rs. 31|12 Coromandal at Rs. 31|4 and Bold at Rs. 30|12. Groundnut oil Bombay mills ready Rs. 18/10, June delivery Rs. 18/6. Castorseeds oil first pressing Rs. 21/8 and commercial quality Rs. 18/4. Linseed oil was quoted at Rs. 16/12.

Later on the market was steady and Castorseeds September improved at Rs. 143/10 and Linseed July-August business was done at Rs. 26/8. The ceiling for Sept. Castorseeds is Rs. 161 with a penalty of Rs. 5 for failure to tender.

BENGAL TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of Bengal Treasury Bills will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay and Calcutta upto 11 a.m. on Monday, the 19th May.

Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Thursday, the 22nd May.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, May 12.

Tata Ordinary 386; Tata Deferred 2050; Indian Iron 33/10; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 25/14; Bombay Dyeing 1045; Central India 374/6; Gokak 295; Kohinoor 668/2; Simplex 306; Swadeshi 600; Tata Power 1690; Associated Cement 175; Belapur 251/14; Bombay Burma (Old) 452/8; Scindia 31; Central Bank 103/2; New India 81/14; Tata 2nd Pref. 166/14.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, May 12.

Following are to-day's quotations in the Madras Stock Exchange:—

SUGARS & BREWERIES: Deccan 10 do (25) 62 India sugar 20/4, Mysore sugar 50/4, Travancore 17.

PLANTING:—Cochin Malabar 13/2, Chembra Peaks 10/8, Pringfords 11/12, Manalur 4/1, Nilambur 16/10, Nellithanam 11/4, Pullangodes 2/11, Thirumbadi 3/11, Woodlands 9/6.

TEXTILES:—Bangalore Wood Cr. 550 B and C Ordy 362, Balasugramani Cd 140, Cambodia Xd 26, Coimbatore Murugan Xd 235 do New Xd 131, Dhanalaxmi 222, Janardhana 135, Kaleeswarar 585, Kothari Tex 40/8, Lakshmi New 110, Mettur 277/8, Madura 84/8, Pankaja Xd 77/8, Rajalakshmi Xd 190, Radha Krishna Cd 400, Sitram Spg. 175, Vasantha 340.

MISCELLANEOUS:—And Cement 92, Bruntons Cd 8 8, Hind Trust 18/12, Ind. St. Roll 13, Mysore Chem and Pert Cd 14 6, Mysore Paper 17/8, Mysore Chem Mfrs 19, Mysore Match 11, Mettur Chem 13/6, Ingareni 15, Spencer 12/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, May 12.

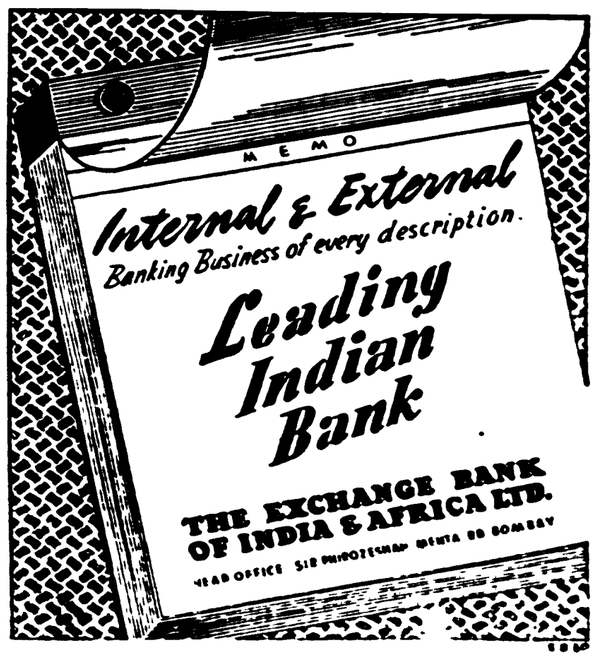
		Rs.	as.	p.
2-3 4 pc	1948 52	101	4	0
2-3/4 pc	1950	100	6	0
2-1/2 Pc	1961	96	10	0
3 pc	1949 52	102	10	0
3 pc	1961/54	103	0	0
3 pc	1953/55	103	8	0
3 pc	1957 V. L.	103	2	0
3 pc	1959/61	102	11	0
4 pc	B. P. T.	115	0	0
5 pc	M. Debent.	120	8	0
6 pc	B. P. T.	125	0	0
3 pc	1963 65	125	14	0
3 pc	1966 68	102	10	0
3 pc	1970/75	102	5	0
3 pc	1986 New	102	1	0
3-1/2 pc	1947/50	101	4	0
4 pc	1960 70	114	0	0
4 pc	1963 Kar. Mun.	114	0	0
4 pc	1955 60	114	0	0
4 pc	M. Debent.	117	0	0
4 pc	M. Debent.	115	0	0
6 pc	M. Debent.	123	0	0

BANKERS' CLEARING.

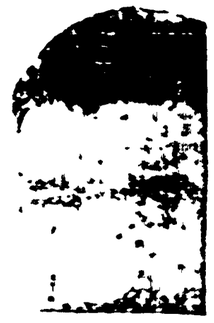
Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 9-5-1947 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 156196.

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 42,66,60,400-10-1.


MEMO
Internal & External
Banking Business of every description.
Leading Indian Bank
THE EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA & AFRICA LTD.

STOP YOUR COLD ON THE SPOT



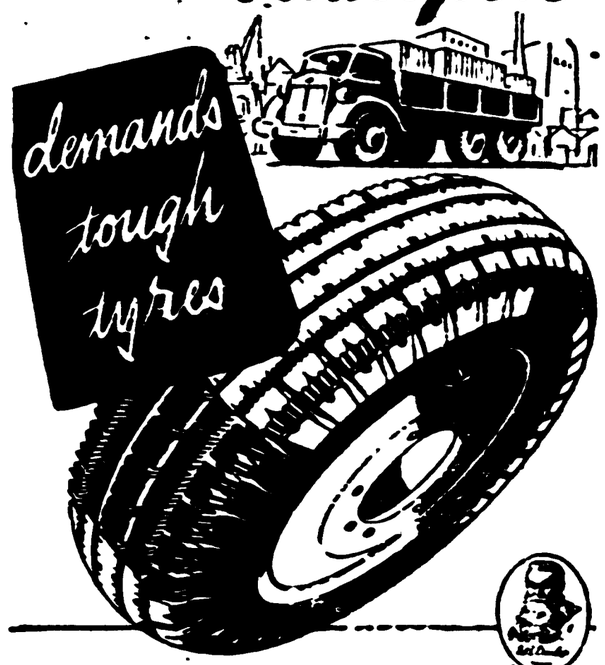
If you can't Smell . . . Can't Breathe Stop your Cold where it started

NINETY-SEVEN out of every hundred Colds commence in the Nose. Germs find the Nose the easiest way into the system. Your Nose, therefore, is the danger spot. Stop your Cold on the spot. You can do it with 'Mentholatum.' Apply this antiseptic breathable balm into the nostrils. It acts instantly. Its aromatic vapours clear the breathing passages, bringing swift ease and amazing comfort. 'Mentholatum' disperses congestion, soothes away irritation. 'Mentholatum' stays where it is put and its action lasts for hours. It is the quickest-acting remedy ever known for Head Colds, Catarrh and Coughs. For Chest Colds rub 'Mentholatum' on the Throat, Chest and Back. It draws out the inflammation and makes breathing easier. Sold in jars by all up-to-date dealers.

MENTHOLATUM

Agents: T. Barrauli & Co., Central Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay
Made in England by The Mentholatum Co. Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

HEAVY transport



DUNLOP GIANTS

DE 301

MUTT AND JEFF—Perhaps Jeff Didn't Expect The Job Anyway—So No Hard Feelings

By BUD FISHER

THIS POSITION YOURE APPLYING FOR DEMANDS A RELIABLE INDIVIDUAL!
THAT'S ME!
YES, BUT I HEARD THAT IN THE PAST YOU HAD MANY DIFFERENT JOBS! YOU NEVER LAST MORE THAN TWO WEEKS!
OH, THAT'S THE PAST! WHY WORRY ABOUT THE PAST?
BUT YOUR PAST SHOWS WHAT TO EXPECT FROM YOU IN THE FUTURE!
OH, DON'T WORRY-- I'M CHANGED NOW! NOW I'M UPRIGHT, INDUSTRIOUS, RELIABLE RESPECTABLE, HONEST, DEPENDABLE AND HARD-WORKING! I'M THE BERRIES NOW!
YES, BUT WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?
WHY SPOIL THE PRESENT BY WORRYIN' ABOUT THE FUTURE?
GOOD BYE!
SO LONG!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

LOST AND FOUND

Lost on Sunday 11th, between Strand Road and Marine Drive, one valuable Diamond wrapped in cotton wool and tissue paper. Finder will be richly rewarded to Box No. 5858, "Bombay Chronicle."

MATRIMONIAL

Educated, cultured and good-looking Hindu girls, ages 20 to 26, from very respectable families, seek well-settled partners mother-tongue Hindi or Punjabi. Youths ambitious of dowry need not correspond Box No. 5848, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a virgin or virgin Widow aged above 26 as a life partner for a Goud Saraswat widower, aged 41 in Railway Service. No caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 5850, "Bombay Chronicle."

Handsome and romantic young cheerful gentleman, son of a Advocate, and landlord, wants honest, sympathetic rich, romantic young girl for marriage purpose with the aim to progress my landlordism. Aristocratic girls. Apply with the photo to to Box No. 5860, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Bridegroom of respectable family, well settled in life, of Smarth Desastha community—non-Kasyapa Gotra, age between 25-30 for a fair Virtuous Bride of Mysore family aged 19/20, knowing Domestic Duty and Music. Correspondence invited only from earnest parties. Box No. 5857, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young Man Graduate, Age 35, would like to meet young Lady of independent means, view matrimony, religion immaterial. Apply Box No. 5824, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a competent Typist and a Clerk. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Citizen Credit Syndicate Ltd., Shantiniketan, Versowa (7 Bungalow locality), Andheri. 5855

Wanted New Faces (Actors and Actresses) for our coming picture "Katle-Aam". Apply with recent photos. Application forms rupee one. Secretary, Comrade Pictures, Room 4, Coronation Hotel, 265, Frere Road, near G.P.O., Fort, Bombay. (5844)

Wanted Youths for Newspaper work with good command over English language. Pay Rs. 50/- plus dearness allowance of Rs. 12-8. Those who have passed Matriculation examination need apply in their own handwriting to the Manager, "The Bombay Chronicle." Interviews between noon and 1 p.m.

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms" Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. 5809

Wanted Students for learning Shorthand. Write Shorthand Instructor, 485, Kalbadevi Road. 5853

Employment of every nature promptly arranged everywhere. Consult stating qualifications, Globe Employment Bureau, Agra. 5779

SITUATION WANTED

Young man, well travelled Continent, overseas business experience, would like to join Import. Export, Insurance or Bank, will go anywhere, minimum salary Rs. 2,000. Apply Box No. 5823, "Bombay Chronicle".

Two Experienced Audit Clerks seek part-time Internal Auditor's and Accountant's jobs. Please contact Box No. 5856, "Bombay Chronicle."

PERSONAL ADLETS

Use this antiseptic Mouthwash and gargle. Dettolin is reliable, refreshing and pleasant. Containing the active germicidal principle of Dettol, it protects your mouth and throat against infection and common colds. Use it regularly—you'll enjoy it. Available at all Chemists. 3476

Mr. R. N. Chopra, B.A., LL.B., till lately Agency Manager of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., has joined the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., as its Life Manager. 3510

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (India) Ltd. require permanent Office Accommodation in Bombay 5,000 square feet (more or less), if possible with godown but not essential. Reply to 3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 3518

HOTELS (IN HILL STATION)

Mahableshwar Connaught Hotel. Moderate rates Rooms Cottages hiring. Food Vegetarian and meats. Write wire sharp. 5782

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to push the sale of our U.S.S. Fountain Pens. Write for terms and samples to House of Commerce, P.B. 345, Lahore. (3289)

Wanted Influential Distributors in Principal Cities having wide business connections capable of appointing a number of Sub-Agents. Also required Travelling Agents on decent pay. Indo Quinine Mfg. Co., (India), Meerut. (3329)

Wanted Agents to secure Silk and Woollen cloth orders. Terms Liberal and free. Apply Western Textiles, Ludhiana. 5417

PUBLIC NOTICES

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY

No. 18927/151.—In supersession of the order dated the 31st May, 1943, issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, requiring intending omnibus passengers to form queues which was last renewed for a period of six months on the 19th May, 1945, it is hereby ordered that intending omnibus passengers waiting at bus stops for omnibuses shall form queues on the pavement parallel to the kerb or parallel to the edge of the roadway where no pavement exists and that no intending omnibus passenger shall enter any omnibus until passengers who wish to alight have done so and then only in strict rotation in accordance with his position in the the queue.

This order is made under Section 23 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902 and shall remain in force for a period of six months from the date hereof.

H. E. BUTLER,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 19th November, 1945.

NOTE:—The above order which was extended by my orders dated the 1st May and 8th November, 1946 up to and including the 18th May, 1947 is hereby further extended under the provisions of Section 23 (1) (d) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902 for a further period of six months from the 19th May, 1947.

A. E. CAFFIN,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 8th May, 1947.
3511

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 29-5-47 for the supply of Vegetables at the Railway's godown at Shed No. 3 Wadi Bandar from 16-6-47. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. (3484)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions Proceeding—D a var's College of Commerce for new batch commencing immediately to continue through May Vacation for Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, International Accountants Diplomas and General Commerce. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. 5852

Tryambak Vidya Mandir Nasik of the Birla Education Trust opens 20th June, 1947. Run on Public School lines. Extensive grounds, spacious Buildings, healthy and temperate climate, highly qualified staff, well-equipped laboratories, Arts and Crafts, Music, Gardening, taught. Medium of Instruction Hindi. Ample provision physical activities and games. Admission limited to 128 students. This year in classes I to V Bombay (U.P. IV to VIII). Fees inclusive of Tuition, Board and Hostel Rs. 1,700 per annum. Apply for detailed prospectus enclosing -/8/- in stamps to Principal, Tryambak Vidya Mandir, Nasik. 3519

Free! Free! Free! Just published up-to-date prospectus "Commercial Opportunities" which shows YOU how to achieve success in Commerce, Accountancy, Secretaryship, Banking, Insurance, Advertising, Journalism, etc. Latest information given on Government-recognised examinations like A.C.C.A., A.C.C.S. Cert. A.I.B., Cambridge Certificate, Chambers of Commerce Public Service, etc. All courses conducted from Bombay under qualified British supervision. Write or call for your free copy NOW! B.I.C.A., Dept. 3A, British Institutes House, Bombay. 3398

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus:—Principal Dental Training Institute. Jamnagar. 5780

Prof. Panday, the Master-Magician in Bombay staying East-Mulund (G.I.P.) Engagements accepted. 1393

Learn Magic for pleasure and profit Regular course taught scientifically in person or through post. Prof. Panday, The Indian Institute of Magical Entertainment East Mulund (G.I.P.). 1395

BUSINESS OFFERS

Wanted young men between 20 to 35 years wanting reputable business for themselves willing to invest Rs. 25 per month or annually Rs. 225 for five years in valuable security, birghtest future and profits guarantee. Apply Box No. 5774, "Bombay Chronicle"

Available immediately from U.S.A. 500 tons Soda Ash Light. Import licence holders contact: Box No. 5862, "Bombay Chronicle."

BUSINESS WANTED

Parkers and Sheaffers Ready Stocks accepted. Write H. S. Math, 26, The Mall, Lahore. 5861

LOANS & MORTGAGE

Immediate Loans upto Rs. 1,000/- given against your personal signature only. Apply All-India Loans Ltd., Nasik Chambers, next to E. G. Hospital, 211 Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (5653)

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

Used Cars in Excellent Condition immediate delivery Murray M. Nelson Inc 277 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y. (5595)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

American Cameras, Pens, Trade Directories available. National General Industries Ltd. Raoli, Agra. 5781

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REGIONAL DISPOSALS COMMISSIONER (Southern Circle), Bombay.

INVITES TENDERS for purchase and removal of the following:—

STORE I

Location.	Description of Stores.	Qty.	Condition.
The Officer-in-charge, R.I.N. Dockyard, Storage Depot, Mankhurd. (G.I.P. Rly.)	1. Caps Blue cloth with Peak size 6" for Ratings.	100 Nos.	Serviceable.
	2. Caps white Duck size 6" for seamen.	230 Nos.	Do.
	3. Caps white Duck size 7¼" for seamen.	100 Nos.	Do.
	4. Caps white Duck size 7" for seamen.	3500 Nos.	Do.

No guarantee is given of the quantity, quality or suitability. Sales will be subject to conditions of contract con. 117 obtainable at this office.

Samples can be inspected at site on production of permit to be obtained from this office or in sample room attached to this office.

Offers must be submitted in the tender forms to be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 5|- per set (which is not refundable) in double covers, inner being sealed and superscribed "TENDER No. RCS|30183|TX and due date" should reach Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, not later than 4 P.M. on 26-5-47 and remain open for a month thereafter.

Earnest money (which will be refundable to unsuccessful tenders) for 10% of value of offer in Reserve Imperial Bank of India or Govt. Treasury Receipt in favour of Regional Disposals Commissioner, Southern Circle under Head of Accounts "Revenue Deposits" must accompany the tender. Offers accompanied with cheques are liable to be ignored.

STORES II

Stores	Quantity.
Electric Duplicators	3 Nos. (1 serviceable 2 unserviceable)
Steel Almirah Small (Heating Cards)	1 No.
Verifiers.	4 Nos.
Band Punches.	2 "
Sorting Tray	1 No.

A complete list of stores together with permits for inspection ex site can be obtained from this office.

LOCATION: Telephone Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, under the custody of General Manager, Bombay Telephones.

SUPERSCRIBED REFFRENCE: Tender No.: RCS|33425MMH|8. Last date due on 26-5-47 4 P.M. Tender forms along with the detailed lists of stores can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5|- per set (not refundable).

Offers should be sent on tender forms enclosed in double covers, the inner to be sealed and superscribed with the above reference number and should remain open for acceptance upto 26-6-47 Earnest money (refundable) to unsuccessful tenderers of 10% deposited in the Reserve Imperial Bank of India Or Government Treasury under head of account "Revenue Deposits" in favour of Regional Commissioner, Disposals, Southern Circle. Tenders not accompanied by such Treasury Bank receipts will be ignored. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

No guarantee is given of the quantity, quality or suitability of the above stores. Sale will be subject to condition of Contract Con. 117 obtainable at this office.

(3506)

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS., LTD.

LOSS OF ALLOTMENT LETTERS & TEMPORARY RECEIPTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ALLOTMENT LETTERS and the TEMPORARY RECEIPTS of THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS., LTD., specified in the schedule hereunder and standing in the names of the parties mentioned therein have been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned have applied to the Company for delivery of the Certificates for the shares covered by the Allotment Letters and the Temporary Receipts in question:—

Allotment Letter No.	Date	Shareholder's name & address	No. of shares	Distinctive Nos. of shares
9504	22-1-1946	Mrs. Ratanbai Parmanandas of Bombay	2	N 879973 & N 879974
11752	22-1-1946	Mrs. Savitri Naraindas Mirchandani of Baroda	15	N 928436 to N 928450
9794	22-1-1946	Mr. Periyakaruppan Somasundaram of Nerkuppai	1	N 885562
3685	22-1-1946	Faredoon Naoroji Dastoor & Mrs. Freni Faredoon Dastoor of Junagadh	25	N 778322 to N 778346
3547	22-1-1946	Framroze Byramjee Bhote & Mrs. Dosibai Framroze Bhote of Bombay	4	N 776696 to N 776699
Temporary Receipt No.	**Date**			
N 248	22-5-46	Mrs. Vidya Gouri Jayantilal Thakore of Bombay	10	N 1036458 to N 1036467
2949 & 2950	3-5-45	Mr. Shivraj Chunilal of Madras	10	79632 to 79636 & 657821 to 657825
3706	13-11-46	Kantilal Manilal of Bombay	10	39182 to 39186 & 693963 to 693967
565 & N 272	28-2-47	Mrs. Subhadra Ravivadan Mangaldas of Surat	15	372594 to 372598 190609 to 190613 & N 900848 to N 900852

Any person(s) in possession of the said Allotment Letter(s) and/or Temporary Receipts and/or having any claim to the said Share(s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at No. 1 Queen's Road, (opp. Churchgate Railway Station), Fort, Bombay, WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the Share Certificates if they think fit.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1947.

Framroze Byramjee Bhote,
Mrs. Dosibai Framroze Bhote,
Mrs. Vidya Gouri Jayantilal Thakore,
Mr. Shivraj Chunilal,
Kantilal Manilal
Mrs. Subhadra Ravivadan Mangaldas.

Mrs. Ratanbai Parmanandas
Mrs. Savitri Naraindas Mirchandani,
Mr. Periyakaruppan Somasundaram,
Faredoon Naoroji Dastoor,
Mrs. Freni Faredoon Dastoor,

3501 (Signature(s) of the Shareholder(s).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES

Iron & Steel Control
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
NOTIFICATION
Sub:—STEEL PROCESSING INDUSTRIES' QUOTA.

THE ATTENTION of all Steel Processors to whom allotments have been made by the Director General, Industries & Supplies, New Delhi, for Period III, 1947 is invited to the letters issued to them by the Director General Industries & Supplies calling upon them to submit the tonnage of each category within their allotments to the Iron & Steel Controller. Unless these particulars are received by Iron & Steel Controller's Quota Section on or before the 20TH MAY 1947 the allottees will stand to lose the allotments. These particulars should therefore be forwarded immediately to the Iron & Steel Controller, marked for the attention of "QUOTA SECTION".

Calcutta, 7th May, '47.
M. K. POWVALA,
Iron and Steel Controller.
3514

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TENDER NOTICE

THE OPENING DATE of Tender No. S/NSC/47/142 for the supply and erection of Air Conditioning Plants for 10 Passenger Cars has been extended to 2-6-47.
GENERAL MANAGER.
3500

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites tenders for Reconditioning of scrap lead battery with dust. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 9-6-1947 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). 3499

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Lecturer in Philosophy in the Rajaram College, in the grade of 150-5-200. Those who have got high qualifications and past expegience will be given preference. The post is permanent but the appointment would be made on probation for a year in the first instance. The Lecturer in Philosophy must be able to teach English also.

Applications giving full details should reach the U/S on or before the 25th May, 1947. The appointment will come into force from the 20th June, 1947. The candidate will have to come for an interview at his own expense.

A. G. PAWAR,
Principal,
Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

Rajaram College,
Kolhapur,
7th May, 1947.
(3502)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill the following temporary gazetted posts under the Co-operation, Credit and Relief (Co-operation) Department, Government of Bengal on the scales of pay noted against each. (1) One Procurement and Marketing Officer, scale Rs. 250-50 2-750. Higher initial pay allowed. (2) Two Production Officers—(a) Textiles and (b) Engineering, scale Rs. 250-50 2-750. Higher initial pay allowed. (3) One Accounts Officer, scale Rs. 125 - 125 - 150 - 20 2 - 350 - 375 - 400. Higher initial pay allowed. (4) Three Regional Officers, scale Rs. 200-25-500. Higher initial pay allowed. Two of the posts under serial numbers (1) and (2) above are reserved for Muslims and one for a non-Muslim. Of the four posts in serial numbers (3) and (4), two are reserved for Muslims, one for a member of the Scheduled Castes and one for a non-Muslim. Qualifications: PROCUREMENT AND MARKETING OFFICER: A candidate must be a graduate of a recognised university, preferably in Economics, Science or Commerce: must have at least 5 years' service in a commercial enterprise of repute, preferably a manufacturing concern, in Stores or Sales Department: must have experience in a responsible position of Stores control and management and sales organisation: must have strong personality, initiative and drive. Preference will be given to a candidate having knowledge of accounts and statistics. PRODUCTION OFFICERS (TEXTILES): A candidate must have passed the I.A. or I.Sc. examination. Graduates will be preferred. Must possess a First Class diploma in weaving, spinning and dyeing from a recognised Textile Institute in India or abroad: must have at least 5 years' experience in textile industry including one year's practical experience in cotton mills and 4 years' practical experience in handloom industry and must have wide experience in designing: should have served in a commercial concern and have experience of supervising and planning production and haye thorough knowledge of the work of village artisan weavers throughout the province. PRODUCTION OFFICER (ENGINEERING): A candidate must hold a degree in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised Engineering College or Institution and must have at least 5 years practical workshop experience including 1 year in foundry, 1 year in metal rolling and drawing and 3 years' normal machine tool practice: should have held responsible post in a commercial manufacturing concern and have experience of production planning and of drawing and designing: must have thorough knowledge of the work of village artisans in brass, bell metal, cutlery, etc. ACCOUNTS OFFICER: A candidate must be a Registered Accountant: must have at least 5 years experience in a responsible position in a commercial manufacturing concern: must have practical experience in cost accounting and statistica.. REGIONAL OFFICERS: A candidate must be a graduate of a recognised University or he must possess a First Class Diploma from a recognised technical college or institute: must have proved executive ability having held responsible posts for not less than three years: must have practical experience of handling staff and workers and must be conversant with office routine and simple accounting: must have experience of village industries and rural economy. Full details and application form may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November, 1946, provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in hand writing and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own hand writing. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 2nd June, 1947.
(3513)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

WITH reference to the advertisement issued by the Public Service Commission, Bengal, inviting applications from candidates to fill some posts at the Lake Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, with 10th May, 1947, as the last date for the receipt of applications, it is hereby notified for general information that the closing date has been extended to the 28th May, 1947

Applications already received will be considered together with those which may be filed in the course of the extended period

P. B. RUDRA,
Secretary.

Alipore, the 6th May, 1947
(3513)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 23-5-47 for the supply of Til Oil at the Railway's Grainshops at Bombay from 1-6-47. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. 3470

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited by the undersigned and will be received till the 20th May, 1947, for the following posts

(1) Lorry Drivers—Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 plus the allowances according to experience Candidates should possess heavy vehicle driving licence and should have 5 years experience.

(2) Steam Road Roller Drivers —Pay Rs 75 to Rs 90 plus the allowances according to experience. Candidates should possess the certificate of the Government to drive the rollers and should have 5 years experience

(3) Diesel Road Roller Drivers —Pay Rs. 75 to Rs. 90 plus the allowances according to experience. Should possess the certificate of Government to drive roller and should have 5 years experience.

(4) Tractor Drivers—Pay Rs. 75 to Rs. 90 - plus the allowances according to experience. Should possess a driving licence endorsed to drive tractors and should have 5 years experience.

(5) Mechanic—Pay Rs. 100 plus the allowances. Should possess a lorry driving licence, roller driving licence and tractor driving licence. Should have at least 5 years experience as a Mechanic in any reputed firm or under any Government Department. Should have a thorough knowledge of Diesel, Petrol and Steam Engines and should have experience in overhauling machinery.

Applicants should state their age and community to which they belong. Certified copies of testimonials should be furnished along with the applications.

(Sd.) A. J. RAJU,
Electrical Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Electrical Division,
Central P.W.D., Bombay.
Exchange Building, Ground Floor, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
(3508)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited to reach the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, by 1st of June, 1947, from trained graduates in Arts, Science or Agriculture for the following posts of Assistant Masters and Mistresses in Government Training Institutions and of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors:—

	Men	Women
Marathi knowing	52	8
Gujarat knowing	25	4
Kannada knowing	16	3
Urdu knowing	8	-

All these posts are in the scale of Rs. 45-5-115-Efficiency Bar-5-145-Efficiency Bar-6-175, although a woman graduate will be given a starting pay of Rs. 85 and an Agricultural Graduate a starting pay of Rs. 95. A First and Second Class Honours Graduate may be given advance increments permissible under the rules. Similarly, an advance increment of Rs. 5 will be given to those holding the B.T. degree or the Diploma in Physical Education, Kandivali. The incumbents of these posts will be eligible for an interim relief of Rs. 10 p.m. and a dearness allowance at Rs. 26 or Rs. 22 as sanctioned by Government from time to time. The scale of pay is likely to be revised after the recommendations of the Pay Commission have been considered by Government and the revised scale will be applicable to the candidates recruited.

Persons already in the service of non-Government Educational Institutions will be eligible to apply with the consent of their Managers and will be given a higher starting pay after taking into consideration their previous service and experience in non-Government Educational Institutions and the age limit relaxed in their case with the approval of Government.

Application form may be obtained from the office of the Director of Public Instruction or of an Educational Inspector by sending a two-anna postage-stamped and addressed envelope, before the 25th May, 1947.

Poona, 10-5-47.
(3503)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for 3 posts of Clerks. The posts are temporary for a period of six months in the first instance but there are prospects of their being made permanent although no assurance can be given in this behalf. The grade pay is Rs. 65-5-100 Pass graduates and Honours graduates are eligible for a starting pay of Rs. 75 and Rs. 80 respectively Higher pay will be granted to candidates possessing experience and special educational qualifications The selected candidates will also be entitled to a dearness allowance the present rate of which is Rs. 22 p.m. and to grain concessions as admissible under the Trustees' Rules.

Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, and should reach him NOT LATER THAN 16TH MAY, 1947
(3444)

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the Purchases of Waste (HARD & SOFT) from the India United Mills Ltd., No. I Mill and will be accepted upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 16th May, 1947 in their Registered Office Tender copies can be obtained from Cotton Department, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 3505

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. B. D. GARWARE of Chaupatty Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, holds the distribution rights of the Pictures "MOTI", "PARU" and "BHIKAYAT" produced by Messrs. Peerless Pictures of Bombay under the banner of Navayug Chitrapat, Ltd.

NOTICE is further given that our said client is also Mortgagee-in-possession of the Picture "ZUMKE" produced by Chitra Production for South Territory. The Andhra and Nizam Territories are still open for that Picture.

ALL persons concerned are hereby given notice that they must deal with our client alone in regard to the said Films for the aforesaid Territories.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1947.

D. J. KAMDIN,
KHUNDERAO LAUD & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. B. D. Garware,
101, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTE:—The above advertisement has appeared in the 'Hindu', Madras, dated 7th May, 1947. 3517

FOR SALE ROSHERVILLE—KIRKEE.

Royal Connaught Boat Club OFFERS ARE INVITED for that desirable property known as "Rosherville" Kirkee (Royal Connaught Boat Club) comprising large stone built Club House and servants' quarters, kitchens and two very large zinc roofed boat houses. The bungalow has a well-sprung Dance Floor and another large Shahabad Stone Dance Floor outside.

Area of land approximately six acres and is very suitable for building sites, etc.

It has a frontage on Mulla River of 290 Yards.

The property is unencumbered.

Offers should be forwarded under Sealed Cover marked "Offer", as early as possible and in any case not later than 30-6-1947.

The Committee are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Inspection of the property can be made at any time by appointment

J. DOLAN,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Royal Connaught Boat Club,
5, Mulla Road, Poona 3.
3504

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from Muslims and Schedule Caste medical graduates for the following posts at the Lake Medical College & Hospital.

Honorary Visiting Physicians 4 (3 Muslims, 1 Schedule Caste).
Honorary Visiting Surgeons 4 (3 Muslims, 1 Schedule Caste).
Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon 1 Muslim.
Honorary E N. T. Surgeon 1 Muslim.

Possession or a higher qualification is desirable and applicants should have teaching experience.

Consideration will be given to ex-army candidates who have held recognised Specialist or graded Specialist posts in the Army.

The posts are tenable for 5 years provided the probationary period of one year is satisfactory. A Car Allowance of Rs. 100- per mensem is admissible to each of the posts.

Application should be made to the Principal-cum-Supdt., Lake Medical College Hospital, Calcutta by 28th May, 1947
3515

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN SIR SALAH BIN GHALIB ALKAITY has contracted to sell to our client his undivided half share in the undermentioned property Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office at 55 Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Tax land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house erected and built thereon situate lying and being at Hornby Road on the East side thereof in the Fort and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty and one-ninth square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by another property of Salah bin Ghalab bin Salim Alkaiti Saif Nawab Jung or howards the South partly by the property of the late Byramji Jeejeebhoy and partly by a public passage on or towards the West by the Rampart Row otherwise called Hornby Road aforesaid which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5114 and New Survey No 8929 and part of C 3 No 695 (Fort Division) and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under A Ward No 360-1), Street Nos. 327-329-331-333 Hornby Road
Dated this 12th day of May 1947
S. F. B. TYABJI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys
(3509)

(For Further Notices See Page 10)

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